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[a53]

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Hongkong, 16th April, 1910. [a542]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a36]

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[a1623]

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[a213] THE MANAGER

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[25]

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## BIRTH.

On June 10th, at 17, Choung kong Road,  
Shanghai, the wife of Captain H. WATVELL,  
China Navigation Company, twin daughters.HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD C  
LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 18TH, 1910.

VARIOUS consular reports as to trade in  
the open ports of the Empire are now com-  
ing to hand, and with few exceptions most  
of them indicate that while trade during the  
past year has been fair it has suffered from  
the uncertainty of the value of the  
coinage. For example at Chinkiang Mr.  
CONSUM, Prætorius, commenting on the  
unsteadiness of the copper coinage,  
which has about reached a bottom  
figure, states that it "is feared that  
trade will be greatly hampered unless the  
Chinese Government establishes a general  
mint, and does away with the provincial  
mints, and establishes a fixed value for the  
coinage, i.e., 100 copper cents to a dollar;

but this can hardly be expected for years to  
come. A noteworthy feature is the practical  
disappearance of the old copper cash, which,  
it is believed, will never come into universal  
use again." Though not very important  
perhaps in its effects, still the disappearance  
of copper cash is not without significance.  
It is another instance of the many changes  
which are operating almost imperceptibly in  
China. When it is borne in mind that the  
cash is, or was until recently, the currency of  
the millions of people in China, it will be seen  
what a tremendous change is involved in that  
one particular alone. Moreover, it plainly

shows that the innate conservatism which is  
supposed to be such a pronounced character-  
istic of the Chinese can be overcome. In  
this instance, of course, the effect was due,  
not so much to change of sentiment, but to  
sheer force of economic conditions, and it  
is these necessities, enhanced by trade opera-  
tions and greater needs of the population,  
as well as the interests of efficient adminis-  
tration, which have doubtless induced the  
Throne to issue the recent Edict for the  
establishment of a new currency based on a  
gold standard. Those whose residence in the  
East has made them doubtful that any good  
thing can come from Peking are suspicious  
of the "thunderous edicts" issued by the  
Throne, but it seems to us that their view of  
the situation is confined largely to the personal  
element in the Government, which may or may  
not inspire confidence, forgetting the irresistible  
forces of the developed trade and commerce  
which will compel governing officials even against  
their will to adopt the changes which that  
trade and commerce demand. Such changes  
are inevitable. The course of progress may  
be arrested for a time by reactionary officials,  
but as the old thought of China, which was  
opposed to a world-wide trade, will have to  
succumb to the new methods which enlightenment  
and experience will show to be necessary. To  
say that the introduction of a uniform coinage  
in the Empire is urgently needed, not only for  
the benefit of trade, but still more in the  
interests of efficient administration, is to state  
the expressed opinion of all the various foreign  
commercial communities in China. At present there  
is no certain and recognised standard of value.  
The nominal official standard for money pay-  
ment has been the tael, but the tael is only a  
certain weight of silver of a given quality, and  
is assigned a different value in different parts  
of the Empire. The tael is at the top of the  
system of currency. Then comes the dollar, which,  
though a coin, is nowhere legal tender, and of  
which the specimens from Chinese mints are in-  
scribed, not generally dollar or "yuan," but merely  
72 hundredths of a tael. Then come subsidiary  
silver coins fractional to the dollar, but subject  
to a fluctuating rate of exchange. Next comes  
the copper cent, inscribed at the mints of some  
provinces as worth "one hundredth of a dollar,"  
and of others as worth "ten cash," but never  
treated as co-related to the dollar. Last comes  
the copper cash, which has been the currency of  
the people almost from time immemorial. Into  
this series of non-related currencies, each unit  
of which is in a state of unstable equilibrium,  
fixed neither in itself nor in relation to other  
units, China is about to attempt to introduce  
system and uniformity. The problem is difficult,  
but not impossible, and if China is careful in  
the selection of advisers she will find obstacles  
disappear and success will be assured.

The twelfth case of plague this season was  
reported on Thursday.

The German Mail of the 18th May was  
delivered in London on the 16th inst.

The Lord Bishop of Victoria will preach at  
the evening service to-morrow at St. Andrew's  
Church, Kowloon.

We are officially informed that the muddy  
colour of the Tytan Water is due partly to the  
fact that the reservoir was so low when the  
recent heavy rain occurred and principally to a  
landlip which blocked the clear water channel  
from which it is usual to draw water after heavy  
rain till the reservoir clears. The water is  
perfectly good and sound and its colour need  
cause no alarm.

While a horse belonging to the military was  
being led at Kowloon on Thursday it broke  
loose and bolted. A sycee went in pursuit and  
caught the animal, but instead of leading it  
home he mounted with the intention of riding.  
Again the horse bolted, and this time collided  
with a ricksha and knocked the coolie down.  
The sycee appeared before Mr. J. E. Wood at  
the Magistracy yesterday and was ordered to  
pay \$10 compensation.

The Jiji Shimpo is anxious that the negotia-  
tions between Russia and Japan for a new  
freight tariff between the Russian and South  
Manchurian Railways be concluded as quickly  
as possible, for the benefit of residents both in  
the East and West. Prior to the outbreak of  
the late war the Japanese regarded the Siberian  
railway as a sort of weapon for an attack on  
Japan, but since the close of hostilities the  
Japanese have derived innumerable profit and  
advantage from the railway, which is the  
shortest route between the Orient and Europe.  
The Japanese therefore owe a debt of gratitude  
to the promoters of the Siberian railway. The  
Jiji expresses the hope that the Japanese will  
utilize the railway for the introduction of  
greater benefits to Japan, which is, in fact, still  
far behind many other countries in many  
things.

The thirty Japanese business men from South  
Formosa who are on tour in China will  
arrive in Hongkong this morning by the Osaka  
Shosen Kaisha's s.s. *Seishu Maru* from Amoy.

Three Chinese who were arrested at Yau-mat  
were charged before Mr. J. E. Wood at the  
Magistracy yesterday with being rogues and  
vagrants. They were all sent to prison for  
five days.

Japan is advancing. Among recent applica-  
tions for licences as guides to tourists were three  
from women aged 22, 23 and 25, respectively.  
They are the first female applicants ever  
examined by the Kanagawa Kencho for positions  
as guides. The result will be announced in a  
few days.

It is officially notified at Devonport that the  
cruiser *King Alfred*, which has just completed  
service as flagship on the China Station, was to  
be paid off at Portsmouth on June 6th and  
recommissioned on the following day with a  
Devonport crew for service as flagship in the  
Devonport sub-division of the Home Fleet in  
place of the *Sulley*.

ASSAULT AT TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

Before Mr. E. E. Hallifax at the Magistracy  
yesterday Mr. J. Tully, a foreman at the  
Taikoo Dock, was summoned by a Chinese  
fitter on a charge of assault.

Defendant admitted striking the fitter, but  
said he had a very good reason for doing so.

Mr. Christopher Wilson (of Messrs. Hastings  
& Hastings), who appeared for complainant,  
stated that the actual assault was two severe  
blows delivered with the fists. In all probability  
defendant did not intend them to have the effect  
they did, but medical help was necessary.

At the same time the complainant had no wish  
to press the case unduly. The assault took place  
on the afternoon of the 10th instant while complainant  
was employed on the steamer *Pinghean*. He  
appeared to have received an order from the  
defendant which was given in English and con-  
sequently not understood. Complainant went  
to the Chinese foreman and asked what he was  
to do, and the latter told him to knock off the  
job he was engaged on and take his tools back to  
the store room, which he did. On returning to  
the upper deck he again met the defendant, who  
approached him in a threatening manner and  
delivered him a blow with his fist which nearly  
knocked him down and shook his hat off. When  
complainant was stooping to pick up his hat the  
defendant gave him another blow and also tried  
to kick him.

Defendant said the fitter had been working  
under him for about six years at Hongkong, and  
about a year at Taikoo, and it was absurd for  
him to say that he did not understand what  
witness told him, because he had had him away  
on individual jobs, and he understood perfectly.  
Witness spoke to the complainant very strongly  
for loitering on the job, whereupon the other men  
started to laugh. Complainant seeing that he  
was "losing face" reached for a hammer and  
was going to strike defendant, but witness  
struck first.

Mr. Wilson contended that even if there was  
provocation, which he held there was not, a  
well-managed firm like the Taikoo Dock had  
numerous other remedies. Why did defendant  
not bring evidence to prove that complainant  
reached for his hammer?

Defendant—Because all the others were  
friends of the complainant. I am one European  
among all the Chinese.

Mr. Wilson said this case was a somewhat  
serious one, and he thought that the complainant  
had been subjected to very unfair treatment,  
especially when there were plenty of remedies  
for dealing with Chinese if they did not work  
properly. There was no justification at all for  
the assault.

His Worship—What are the other remedies?  
Mr. Wilson—To dismiss the man or to give  
him into custody if he attempts to strike.

The case was adjourned for the production of  
further witnesses.

EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS.

The application for the surrender of Chan  
Siu to the Chinese Government to answer a  
charge of armed robbery within the jurisdiction  
of China concluded before Mr. J. E. Wood at  
the Magistracy yesterday, when the prisoner  
was discharged. On leaving the Court, how-  
ever, he was re-arrested, and another application  
was made for his extradition on a charge of  
armed robbery and murder. The hearing was  
adjourned.

This is one of the comparatively few cases  
here in which a prisoner has been re-arrested,  
and in view of the generally prevailing im-  
pression that such re-arrests are brought about  
through the Chinese Authorities endeavouring  
to bolster up a case, it will be interesting to  
observe the procedure adopted when extradition  
of a Chinese prisoner is sought. When a  
man becomes an outlaw, particularly in China,  
he does not generally stick at trifles, and as his  
years of liberty pass by, so does the list of his  
crimes increase. When the Chinese Authorities  
seek the extradition of a robber, we understand  
that they send him not one, but several war-  
rants, so that, should the one charge fail the man  
is re-arrested and his surrender is sought on  
another alleged crime, he being detained here  
until the arrival of a fresh batch of witnesses  
who are concerned with another of the robber's  
supposed misdeeds.

SPAIN DISCARDS ESTABLISHED  
RELIGION.

A Barcelona telegram dated June 10th states  
that the eleventh article of the Spanish constitution  
has been revoked.

The eleventh article of the constitution, re-  
lated to the Catholic religion and is as follows—  
"The Roman Catholic Apostolic faith shall  
be the State religion. It shall be the duty of the  
nation to maintain it and its ministers."

"No one in the Spanish dominions shall be  
molested on account of his religious opinions,  
nor on account of his form of worship except in  
such cases as affect Christian morality."

Nevertheless public religious ceremonies  
and manifestations not in conformity with the  
State religion shall not be tolerated."

It is expected that the system of defence  
adopted by South Africa will be the outcome  
of compulsory cadets, a modified system of  
militarism, up to the age of 25. It is thought  
that the farmers will not agree to a period of  
militarism beyond that age.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message  
Copyright Ordinance, 1894.][BRITISH SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS"]

## THE KAISER'S HEALTH.

LONDON, June 16th.

The Kaiser is suffering from a dis-  
charge from the knee joint and is  
unable to attend the manoeuvres.

It was yesterday announced that  
the general health of his Majesty was  
in no wise affected.

The news has caused consols to  
fall.

LONDON, June 17th.

The Kaiser, whose illness is the  
result of a strain, is expected to  
recover after a week's rest.

NEW LORD PRESIDENT OF  
THE COUNCIL.

LONDON, June 16th.

Earl Beauchamp succeeds Vis-  
count Wolverhampton as Lord Pres-  
ident of the Council.

[Earl Beauchamp, who is the seventh to hold  
the title, was governor and commander in chief  
of the colony of New South Wales from 1899  
to 1901. A few years before that he was mayor  
of the city of Worcester.—Ed.]

## JEFFRIES-JOHNSON FIGHT.

LONDON, June 16th.

The Governor of California has pro-  
hibited the Jeffries-Johnson prize  
fight taking place at San Francisco.

[This is probably due to the great agitation  
which has been waged throughout the States  
against the forthcoming prize fight, which  
is to have taken place on July 4th. Vast sums  
of money are already involved in the contest,  
and the decision will doubtless provoke a great  
outcry.—Ed.]

THE CANTON OPIUM  
MONOPOLY.

LONDON, June 16th.

Colonel Seely, replying to ques-  
tions addressed by Mr. Rees (Mont-  
gomery) in the House of Commons  
to-day concerning the protest by the  
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce  
regarding the Canton Opium Mon-  
opoly, said the matter had been  
referred to the British Charge d'Aff-  
aires at Peking, who reported that  
the Canton Authorities had issued  
regulations enforcing a tax on prepared  
opium. He informed the Waiwupu  
that he cannot accept any regulations  
enforcing an additional duty on raw  
foreign opium in a treaty port. The  
Waiwupu promised to ask for a report  
from the Canton Viceroy.

[The assurance of the British Charge  
d'Affaires at Peking that he could not allow  
any additional duty to be collected on raw  
foreign opium at a treaty port must be regard-  
ed as satisfactory. The Canton Authorities  
have described the additional duty complained  
of as a tax on prepared opium, but as they  
have collected the duty on raw foreign opium  
they are clearly violating the Chefoo Con-  
vention. This means that not only opium used  
in Canton but opium intended for the interior  
is subjected to this fresh impost. As an-  
nounced in yesterday's cables, Chinese are now  
complaining of the effect of the monopoly.  
The trade has been paralysed and the matter  
is a serious one for the Indian revenue, especially  
in view of the proximity of the next annual  
sale of opium by the Indian Government.  
Hongkong is greatly concerned, as is shown  
by the prompt action taken by the Chamber  
of Commerce, and it is hoped that the steps  
taken will result in a speedy removal of the  
embargo.—Ed.]

Several influential persons living in the  
Heung Shan District have united to form an  
Anti-Opium Society, and they have written a  
letter to the Police Tao-tai informing him of  
the fact. The Tao-tai has praised their action,  
and has told them to register the new society at  
the office of the Provincial Anti-Opium Bureau.

COMPLAINTS OF RICE.

Complaints come from Fatsien that the price  
of rice is steadily rising, and that much discon-  
tent is being felt there. Recently the supply  
of this grain imported from Annam has de-  
creased in quantity, and although there have  
been copious rains lately they have come too  
late to do any good, and most of the crops are  
said to be entirely ruined. Worse than this is  
the news that comes from a part of the Tam  
Chow Prefecture. At that place no rain has  
fallen, and all the growing rice has long since  
been dried up, and to make matters worse  
plague is raging there to a terrible extent, and  
the death rate is said to be extremely high.  
All work in the fields is stopped, and the people  
are devoting all their energies to prayer in  
order to induce the Rain God to have mercy on  
them.

KAISER AND PEACE.

The German Emperor's conversation with M.  
Pichon, French Foreign Minister, at the  
historic dinner at Buckingham Palace, is  
described in the *Matin* as follows—

The Minister of Foreign Affairs was ap-  
proaching the King of Spain, who had beckoned  
to him amicably, when the Kaiser, who was at  
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towards M. Pichon. Dispensing with the  
formality of an introduction, his Majesty held  
out a friendly hand to the Minister and entered  
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"I understand," the *Matin* correspondent  
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of tone and persuasive eloquence which are not  
the least of his attractions he developed the  
theory which is so dear to him, and according to  
which the great nations of Europe should, in the  
interests of humanity and civilisation, remain  
closely united and co-operate in forming a great  
and pacific confederation."

In the course of a conversation between King  
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the funeral, the *Matin* states, the new Sovereign  
insisted that the warm-hearted nature of the  
relations existing between France and England  
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Queen Alexandra also received M. Pichon,  
and spoke of the late King's regard for France.

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SCOTCH WHISKY—just the same as you  
get at home in Scotland.—Adv.

CLONDBURST IN HUNGARY.

## HEAVY DEATH ROLL.

LONDON, June 17th.

A terrible cloudburst has occurred  
in the county of Krassos Zorenyer in  
Hungary. Whole villages have been  
swept away. As many as 250 bodies  
have been recovered, but there are  
many places from which there have  
been no news, owing to communi-  
cation being cut off.

SOUTH AFRICA'S DEFENCE.

It is expected that the system of defence  
adopted by South Africa will be the outcome  
of compulsory cadets, a modified system of  
militarism, up to the age of 25. It is thought  
that the farmers will not agree to a period of  
militarism beyond that age.

## CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

June 16th.

At a place called Chan Chen there is shortly  
to take place a religious procession that only  
occurs once in ten years. The robbers of the  
district have taken advantage of this to send a  
letter to the promoters of the procession saying  
that a sum of \$10,000 must be paid to them at  
once, otherwise the whole of the land of the  
district will be organised to attack to kill the people  
and plunder and burn the village. The letter  
contains directions as to how the money is to be  
paid. The head men of the village have com-  
municated with the authorities, and should the  
robbers venture to attack the procession they  
are likely to have a hot time. Speaking of  
robbers reminds one of the capability these  
people have of nursing revenge. Considerably  
more than a year ago a gang of these miscreants  
plundered the house of a man living in a village  
not far from here. The owner of the house  
recognised one of the band and was able to give  
the police information that led to his arrest and  
imprisonment. Since that time the man has  
been constantly watched by the gang, and owing  
to their attentions he dared not leave the house.  
A few days ago, however, he was lured out of  
doors, where he was at once seized and dragged  
off to the hiding place of the robbers. Here they  
tortured him for some time and then hung him  
up while still alive. The gang then emptied  
their rifles into his body and his mangled  
corpse was dragged out and thrown on to the  
highway. The family of the deceased have  
petitioned the authorities to move in the matter.

At Wai Chow even inferior rice is sold at  
eleven coppers per dollar. This means that large  
numbers of people have been unable to get  
sufficient to eat, and a few days ago a company  
of these distressed folk made their way to Canton  
and encamped at the foot of the Kwun Yam  
Hill, near the powder factory. Here they erected  
a few methods and appealed to the charity of  
the citizens. The distress of these poor people  
is deplorable, and it is to be hoped that the  
various charitable associations will render them  
help.

UNFOUNDED RUMOURS.

It is rather strange that so many unfounded  
rumours regarding the situation here should  
have found their way into the Northern papers.  
As a matter of fact at present things are very  
quiet in the city, although the dearth of rice  
has led to some lawlessness in outlying districts.  
There is, however, a peculiar sensation here that  
something is going to happen; there is an  
undefinable something that makes one think  
that trouble is brewing. Lately I have heard  
from several quarters that trouble is likely to  
break out here during the sixth moon and that  
it will be anti-dynastic in character. I can  
vouch for the fact that the people do not seem so  
polite to foreigners as they did a year ago, so  
perhaps, although so quiet at present, it would  
be worth while to be prepared.

Several influential persons living in the  
Heung Shan District have united to form an  
Anti-Opium Society, and they have written a  
letter to the Police Tao-tai informing him of  
the fact. The Tao-tai has praised their action,  
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that the farmers will not agree to a period of  
militarism beyond that age.

## MACAO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MACAO, June 17th.

DISASTROUS FIRE.  
Another disastrous fire occurred on Monday,  
when eight houses were destroyed. The Fire  
Brigade is inefficient and yet this fact won't be  
admitted, and private pumps allowed to par-  
ticipate in the work of extinguishing the  
flames when an outbreak occurs. The private  
pumps have rendered good service in the past  
and should be allowed to help as before.

NO MONEY.  
The Real Senado of this holy city has con-  
fessed its financial disability by deciding not to  
celebrate the feast of St. John the Baptist on  
June 24th, because it has no money.

## REVIEW.

Tales of Bengal. By S. D. BANERJEE. London:  
Longmans' Colonial Library. Hongkong:  
Kelly & Walsh.

This is a series of short stories of life in  
Bengal written by Mr. Banerjee, who pre-  
sumably knows his own countrymen very well.  
After reading the book one feels that it is as  
well that one should read it, as it gives a very  
fair idea of the robbery, the chicanery, and the  
oppression that prevails in Bengal, even under  
the British Raj, and one wonders what would be  
the fearful condition of the poor "Royals" or  
peasants if the British rule were withdrawn.  
The elementary idea of justice between man  
and man appear to be absent from these people  
who live in Bengal, according to the author,  
and if any form of constitutional Government  
is ever introduced into India with all the  
accessories of trial by jury, and the *Habeas  
Corpus* Act and other liberties which the  
British have obtained after many hundreds of  
years of strife and bloodshed, there can be no  
doubt that the poor people of India will suffer,  
and suffer terribly. Apparently, in this country  
of teeming millions there are very few of whom  
it can be said that their word is as good as their  
bond.

## AMERICAN SUGAR FRAUDS.

AMAZING REVELATIONS.

Oliver Spitzer, formerly a dock superin-  
tendent employed by the Sugar Trust, gave  
evidence in the United States Supreme Court  
in the trial of six defendants who are alleged to  
have been concerned in frauds by which it is  
estimated that the American Customs lost  
hundreds of thousands of pounds in import  
duties. Spitzer, in a return for his promise that  
he would make a full confession of the methods  
used in defrauding the Government of duties on  
sugar, was released from goal by President Taft,  
and his sentence of two years' imprisonment for  
weighing frauds was rescinded. It was not  
known that Spitzer had been pardoned, and  
when the former superintendent, who declared  
that he had been made a suspect by the Sugar  
Trust, appeared in the witness-box, there was  
such a scene of demoralisation amongst the  
counsel for the Government as might have  
been caused by the sudden descent of a bomb  
into a powder magazine. Spitzer was soayed  
last winter and released yesterday.

Spitzer's objection to the presence of a con-  
vict in the witness-box, Spitzer produced his pardon,  
signed by President Taft. Counsel for the six  
Sugar defendants looked dazed.

Spitzer is undoubtedly the biggest fish landed  
by the Government in the prosecution for the  
Customs frauds. Witness told the Court that  
he had been in the Sugar Trust's employ for  
about thirty years, and declared that the first  
frauds were perpetrated on the Government in  
1894. The first device employed was to hang a



## SUPREME COURT.

Friday, June 17th.

## IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## CLAIM ON A BILL OF EXCHANGE.

His Lordship delivered his decision in the action brought by Yap Hok Ling, complainant of the Yokohama Specie Bank at Kobe, against Chan Tung Sang, to recover the equivalent in Hongkong dollars of Yen 60,000 due on a promissory note, together with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 10th September, 1905, to payment or judgment.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist), appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. P. M. Hodgson (of Messrs. Ewins & Harston).

After dealing with the facts and the law in the case his Lordship entered judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

Mr. Slade—Your Lordship will give judgment for the amount of Yen 60,000, with the bank rate of interest on bills. Then the rate of exchange to be calculated will be the rate of the day, I presume?

His Lordship—Yes.

Mr. Potter—I oppose the granting of interest. If this is an action on a guarantee, the man can only be liable for the guarantee. At any rate, I ask for a stay of execution pending appeal.

His Lordship—Is the defendant resident in the Colony?

Mr. Slade—He is a temporary resident here, but has no property, and when storms arise he goes to Bangkok. We are perfectly willing to accept any responsible guarantee.

His Lordship—If he goes away and has no property, he is not a permanent resident here, I understand he is a resident of Canton.

Mr. Potter—He is a naturalised British subject, and has been resident here for some years. He was on a visit to Peking at the time the guarantee was signed.

His Lordship—For the last five years he has not been resident in Hongkong. He has been in Bangkok.

His Lordship—I think I could stay personal execution for a fortnight.

Mr. Slade—The defendant states himself that he has no property here at all, therefore staying personal execution means that he is at liberty to go away.

Mr. Potter—I am not asking for this in the hope that he will run away. If we can accept what my friend said in cross-examination, there is not much fear of his going to Canton. The suggestion was that he is wanted there. This case raises an important point of law, and one that has not been decided before. If anything would justify a stay of execution it is a point of law which is not only important, but which has never been decided before.

His Lordship—I don't think I will stay execution unless you can give me security.

Mr. Potter—Perhaps your Lordship will allow me to apply in case we can give security.

Mr. Slade—We will accept any reasonable security with pleasure. If his wife will give her bond, we will accept that in a moment.

Mr. Potter—If we give such security as will prevent him leaving the Colony. What my friend is afraid of is that he will run away.

Mr. Slade—We are perfectly willing to take his wife's security.

His Lordship decided that reasonable security must be given.

## IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

[BEFORE THE FULL COURT.]

## MITCHELL v. LEMM.

The hearing of this action was continued. The appellant sought that the judgment given on the point of law raised by the appellant on the 9th June, 1909, might be reversed; that the judgment given in this action on the 17th September might be reversed or varied; that the judgment given in this action on the 8th December might be reversed or varied; that judgment might be entered for the appellant; and that the costs of this application and in the Court below might be paid by the respondent to the appellant.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. P. M. Hodgson (of Messrs. Ewins & Harston), moved the Court on behalf of the appellant (John Lemm), and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon), represented the respondent (T. A. Mitchell).

Mr. Slade, after quoting further authorities in support of his argument, concluded.

Mr. Alabaster said he thoroughly agreed with his learned friend's definition of *res judicata*, that a matter judicially determined must be taken as truly determined. In this case there was no issue in common in the two actions which had been decided more than once. Mr. Slade made a great point—and for the purposes of his argument he had to—as to the form of judgment, and he laid stress on the words at the end of the judgment, "and that the action be dismissed." Counsel hoped to convince their Lordships that the form of action did not matter in the least. The point their Lordships would have to consider was, what did the former judgment decide? The effect of a declaratory statute was to change the law before the Act was passed, except so far as rights had been acquired and determined. But here the Chief Justice had taken great care in the original judgment not to go into those rights, so that the question Mr. Slade put hypothetically, as to what would have happened if they had definitely and finally admitted these charges of misconduct, did not arise. It might

be a difficult point of law, but it was a point of law which did not arise in this case. They did not admit these acts of misconduct, but relied only on the point of law, reserving to themselves the right to go into the merits if the point of law was decided against them; but it happened to be decided in their favor.

After hearing further argument their Lordships reserved judgment.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZLEND (ACTING PUNISH JUDGE).

## MONEY LOAN ASSOCIATION CASE.

His Lordship delivered his reserved decision in the action brought by Chow Cham against Ynot Ssem to recover \$150 for twenty-one instalments due in respect of a \$5 Money Loan Association, of which plaintiff is promoter, and defendant is a member.

His Lordship remarked that after going through the evidence he was satisfied with the story told by plaintiff and his witnesses that the money was received by the defendant. He would therefore enter judgment for plaintiff with costs.

## JURY MAY BE REQUIRED.

In the action brought by J. W. Bestow against Tsan Kin Ting to recover \$500,

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon), who represented the plaintiff, asked his Lordship to fix a day.

Mr. P. Sydenham Dixon (of Mr. E. A. Harding's office), who represented the defendant, asked that security of \$150 should be put up.

Mr. Shenton—That is rather too much. I think \$100 would be sufficient.

Mr. Dixon—It is not enough for me.

His Lordship—If you can't agree I shall have to refer the question to the Registrar.

Mr. Shenton—I will try to agree with my friend, but I may say that I shall require a jury for the purpose of assessing damages.

Mr. Dixon—I thought my friend was going to settle.

Mr. Shenton—I should like an order for a jury in case we have to go to trial.

His Lordship granted the order if necessary.

## NAMES OF PARTNERS WANTED.

The claim of the A. Dai firm against To Ki to recover \$280.64 was mentioned.

Mr. Davidson (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings), who appeared for the defendant, applied under section 44 of the Code for a stay of the action until the names of the partners had been supplied in writing.

His Lordship—You had better come and see me in Chambers to-morrow.

## SAILORS' CLAIMS FOR WAGES.

The case was again mentioned in which six sailors sued the Hamburg America Line to recover an aggregate amount of \$528.70 for wages.

Mr. Hang (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Davidson represented the defendants.

Mr. Hang—I would ask your Lordship to fix a day.

Mr. Davidson—I have seen my clients, and am instructed to ask for pleadings.

Mr. Hang—The claim is quite sufficient. It is for balance of wages due.

Mr. Davidson—There are at least two difficult points of law.

Mr. Hang—If any difficulty arises it will be in the defence.

His Lordship—How long will the pleadings take?

Mr. Davidson—Fourteen days.

Mr. Hang—My friend is trying to delay the hearing, and delay is a very serious matter to my clients.

His Lordship ordered a statement of claim to be filed.

## MONEY-LENDER'S CLAIM.

Action was brought by Ruitan Singh against Abu Bakar to recover \$174.40 due for money lent and interest.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) for the defendant.

Mr. Harris admitted the debt, but he thought it was one of those cases in which his Lordship should make an order of a penny a month. Defendant had no defence to the promissory note, and it was purely a question of instalments. Abu got \$35 a month, and had a wife and some children. The promissory note had been owing for the last five years, and was renewed in 1909. Defendant had paid \$8 a month interest for the last five years, and now because he had missed payment of interest for two months through family troubles he was sued for the principal. He could not pay it all, but was willing to pay by instalments.

His Lordship—How much interest have you paid?

Mr. Harris—\$480.

Mr. Gardiner—This is not admitted by any means.

His Lordship—How much do you admit you have received?

Mr. Gardiner—The plaintiff will tell you.

Plaintiff was called and examined by the Court.

When did you first lend the defendant this money?—I lent him \$160 on July 16th, 1909.

You've never lent him a penny before?—No. Defendant says the money was lent four or five years ago?—No.

It is alleged that you have actually received from him by way of interest \$480?—That is not true.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harris: How much interest each month did you get?—\$5.

And you've only had \$15?—Yes.

Mr. Harris asked his Lordship to question the defendant.

His Lordship—And he will deny all the plaintiff has said. How am I to decide?

Mr. Harris—They always do. Mr. Justice Gompertz used to ask a defendant how much he was getting, and then make an order for the payment of so much a month.

His Lordship (to plaintiff)—Are you willing to give him time?—I will leave it to your Lordship.

I want to know whether you will consent—I will accept your Lordship's ruling.

Defendant was then asked to the witness stand, and questioned by his Lordship:

What do you do?—I am a foreman in the Sanitary Department.

How much money do you get a month?—\$35.

When did you borrow this money?—Four or five years ago.

Did you give a promissory note?—Yes.

When you gave the note did you get back the old one?—Yes, but I destroyed it.

Did anybody see that note?—Only the defendant.

If your story is true it is rather important that you should have kept that note—Plaintiff told me to destroy it. He said it was an old one and of no use.

Do you owe money to any other money-lender?—No.

Have you got a wife and children?—Yes, a wife and four children.

His Lordship made an order for payment by instalments of \$7 a month, and in default of payment execution to be issued.

## A CHINESE THEATRE.

"Look, see!" That was what my friend Wokeo remarked. I looked. Beyond a multitude of pretty-faced Chinamen there arose a huge mat-and-bamboo godown. There was the theatre.

My first impression was what a splendid "hangar" it would make for the Albert Hall if the Albert Hall was only a flying machine.

We pushed through the shoals of yellow-faced Celestials, circled round the godown, and entered the stage-door. That took us into the dressing-room. There was but one, but that large enough for the Chinese Guards to manoeuvre in. A shelf ran the whole length of the room. And over this were one or two small mirrors. Before these the members of the company were touching up with grease paint, the company, of course, being all men. But for the life of me I could have sworn that the women were the real thing, so marvellous was the make-up.

Wokeo took me through this room to the other side, pulled aside a curtain, and ushered me on to the stage.

This is what I saw. On either side two wide galleries sloped up gently from the platform for the whole length of the building. Between these the centre of the theatre from the stage to entrance was packed with half of China, all standing. The other half was sitting in the galleries. I tried to count the heads, but after gazing to the second million gave it up. That swaying mass in the centre had been standing for four hours with the thermometer at about 500 degrees outside and 400 degrees in.

The stage was just an open platform, similar to an ordinary concert platform, with nothing in the way of scenery beyond a coloured dam of a rag hanging at the back. If a Chinaman cannot not without the aid of scenery he is only fit to sing hymns in the mission hall. The actors made their entrance from curtained apertures on either side of the platform.

The orchestra sat in a row against the curtain at the back, making a little Hades all on their own. The instruments were Chinese. On the only way I can describe them. When the late-player stopped for a breath—and in that awful atmosphere he might be excused for taking a breath once in six hours—the nearest actor on the stage simply stepped over and banged him on the side of the head, the Eastern one to continue playing.

I took a seat at the side of the stage, the only European in an audience of five millions—or was it ten?—and yet not a single one was vulgar enough to stare at me. Not even King Edward himself would have been disturbed. Near me the stage was a Chinaman whose garments must have belonged to a stoker in the Ark. He squatted at a cauldron making chow for the orchestra.

What the play was I have not the remotest idea, and as a Chinaman play never ends, and I am getting on in life, I had not the time to stay and find out. I think it must have been a comedy, for whenever the leading man spoke the whole five millions simply shrieked.

As I was seated, the building was made of matting and bamboo, and it struck me that if some genius had put a lighted match to it that what would happen, these five millions in the early door would have been able to give the curious one a pretty vivid picture of the result. Above the stage there was a tear in the matting of the roof, and the sun's rays were just coming down molten hot through it on to the scalp of the late player. Under such circumstances an English artist would be "so fumed, so sweated, or dropped dead from a spile." Our Chinese friend did none of these things. He simply kicked a gaup over his shoulder and went on playing.

Down in the area the atmosphere must have been appalling, and yet the coolies were so densely packed that it was quite impossible to raise a hand to brush off the offending fly that had settled on the coolie's nose to complete its toilet. If your arms were down when you came in, they stayed there. If by any superhuman effort you raised one, that arm never went down again.

At this point I was faint with the heat and sick of the odour of the orchestra's chow, so quietly retired.

Two things I shall never forget—the perseverance of the Chinese actor, the patience of his audience.—MORNO ANDERSON, in the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

## BANGKOK LAUNCH FEUD.

A Bangkok paper states—About a couple of months ago the rivalry between the Transport Co. Motor, Ltd., and the British Nava Siam's launches, at Petriew, led to an inspection of the former company's boats being shot with fatal results. A similar shooting affair took place on the night of the 24th instant, when another inspector of the Transport Co. Motor, Ltd., was shot through the thigh, the bullet remaining embedded in the side of his leg. The injured man was brought to Bangkok yesterday in what appeared to be a very bad state. The man who fired the shot was, at last, advised, still at large, but the gangster is making an active search for him.

## RUBBER COMPANY MEETINGS.

## LANARON RUBBER ESTATE.

After making allowance for depreciation, for proportion of management expenses, and for expenditure on the area in tapping, the revenue account for 1909 shows a profit of £73,217, to which has to be added the sum brought forward, making a total of £75,797. An interim dividend of 10 per cent. was paid in November last, and the directors now recommend a final dividend at the rate of 17½ per cent. less tax. A sum of £7,000 is placed to reserve, and £5,150 to the employees' bonus fund, leaving £1,347 to be carried forward. The average price received for last year's crop, after deduction of freight, landing, and all sale charges, was slightly over 7s. 5d. per lb. The output for 1910 is estimated at 370,000lb.

## JOHORE RUBBER LANDS (MALAYA).

The first ordinary general meeting was held on May 24th at Winchester House, Mr. G. G. Anderson, who presided, said that Johore had suffered recently from serious and disastrous floods. A considerable portion of the railway which ran alongside the company's estate had been more or less damaged, but they had got off very lightly indeed. They had ample funds in hand, and they would not only fulfil all the conditions of their concession, but increase them if they could depend on sufficient and adequate supervision. The report was adopted.

## KEPONG (MALAY) RUBBER ESTATE (LIMITED).

The annual meeting was held on May 24th at the Great Eastern Hotel, Bishopsgate-street, Sir Gordon Blomfield, M.P., presiding. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he hoped that the shareholders would regard the net results of the past year's working as satisfactory. The company started the present year in a very satisfactory condition, having an absolutely clean balance-sheet, so far as past expenditure was concerned. In his speech last year he stated that it was expected to produce in 1909 14,000lb. of rubber, whereas they had produced 20,294lb. They had realised by the sale of that rubber £7,840, an average net price of 7s. 9½d. per lb., as compared with 4s. 3½d. per lb. for the previous year. The uniform high rate that they had been receiving spoke well, not only for the careful manner in which their crops were harvested on the estate, but also showed the skillful way in which they were treated. The amount available for distribution was £22,977, out of which the directors recommended the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. less income-tax, leaving £2721 to be carried forward. With regard to the future, their manager estimated that they would produce in the present year 35,000lb. of dry rubber. That might be considered a very conservative estimate. Arrangements had been made to clear and plant another 100 acres of their property, and also to set up machinery for curing their own rubber. For the present year they had made no forward sales, but for 1911 they had arranged to sell a minimum of 40,000lb. or a maximum amount of 50,000lb. at 8s. 6d. per lb. He was aware that there was a great deal of controversy as to the desirability of these forward sales, but when this arrangement was made rubber was not standing at the extremely high price of to-day, and it appeared to the directors prudent to take advantage of what they considered to be a very liberal price for the property, and to secure handsome profits for the company year. There was no part of the world where rubber could be grown to greater advantage than in the Malay Peninsula, and even if the price of rubber should fall the Kepong Company would, the board believed, be in a position to return handsome dividends to the shareholders. He congratulated them on the company's shares being at a steady price of about £7, and that he should not be surprised even if they went higher. After a sympathetic reference to the speech of the Chairman, Mr. H. E. Pollock seconded the motion, and it was agreed to unanimously.

## ANGLO-JAVA RUBBER ESTIMATE.

In his observations to the shareholders of the Anglo-Java Rubber and Produce Company at the statutory general meeting held on May 23rd Mr. J. W. Lintner said that the last instalment for the property was paid on April 22nd, and all the shares in the two Dutch companies were now in the company's possession. The contract with the Handelsvereeniging "Amsterdam" provided that the estate should be handed over in good and plantable condition, and the directors had therefore taken steps that an expert should be sent to inspect the property. Messrs. Maclean, Watson & Co. had resigned their position as agents of the company in Java. As matters stood Messrs. Lintner & Co. were the commercial agents for the company, Messrs. Maclean, Watson & Co. being agents in Java, and naturally subordinate to Messrs. Lintner & Co., and responsible to them. Messrs. Maclean, Watson & Co., wrote to the board, and it was understood that they were to act in conjunction with Messrs. Kooij & Co. in Surabaya, but that they never made any arrangements that affected the board had arranged with the Handelsvereeniging "Amsterdam" for the administration of the estates should be continued by them on behalf of the company until June 30, as it would be impossible to hand over the management of estates of such magnitude as these on the spur of the moment directly the purchase money had been paid. Messrs. Lintner & Co., who were the commercial agents of the company, had informed the board that they had been making arrangements for the establishment of their firm in Soerabaya, and that arrangements for the administration of the estates by them would be completed by June 30. The directors had received from the "Amsterdam" office of Messrs. Lintner & Co. an estimate of the value of the produce from their estates from November, 1909, till December, 1910, showing a net profit of about £3,593. This valuation was made on a conservative basis. The shareholders would see that in the prospectus the net profit for 1910 was estimated at £8,602, and therefore the prospects of the company might be considered satisfactory. The report was adopted.

The "Bon" Line steamer *Bendary* from Leth, Antwerp and London left Singapore on the 16th instant for this port.

The O.S.K. steamer *Chicago Maru*, which left Hongkong for Tacoma via ports on the 18th inst., arrived at Tacoma on the 14th inst.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kamo Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 17th inst., and is expected here on the 20th inst.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Ceylon Maru* (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 15th inst., and is expected here on the 21st inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer *Poma* left Singapore for this port on the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., and is due here on the 21st inst., at about 4 p.m.

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## THE GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE.

After two days spent in entertainments, amusements, and committee meetings the delegates of the German Navy League assembled on May 22nd in the Reichstag,



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HAVE been Appointed SOLE AGENTS in the FAR EAST for the Sale of MAPS issued by the GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION of H.M. WAR OFFICE.

Specimens Always on View.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1910. [741]

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE SAVED BY THE EXPENDITURE OF AS MANY CENTS

## SOLIGNUM.

the Wood and Brickwork Preservative which really does what is claimed for it. IT IS ABSOLUTE DEATH TO THE WHITE ANT.

Extensively used by the British Government at Home and Abroad, by H.M. War Department at Hongkong, the Imperial Maritime Customs and all large local concerns.

Prospectus samples and all information from the General Agents,

SIEMSEN & Co.  
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## A NATIONAL WINE OF PORTUGAL

## SUPERIOR

## VINHO TINTO

AT \$6 00 PER CASE.

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1910. [752]

## STYLISH LADIES

will appreciate the Magnificent Assortment of beautiful CHEFBOO HAND-MADE LACES now showing at HOOSAIN-ALI'S:

SILK LACES and Insertions.  
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Call Early before we are Sold Out. Pattern Book free. Don't forget the address:

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Hongkong, 18th June, 1910. [707]

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IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants.  
Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipbuilders. CN of 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd St., west, 3rd Central Market). Telephone No. 515. [495]

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## MILD CANADIAN STILTON

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## A LING &amp; CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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## BEWARE OF IMPURE WATER.

"PRANA" Sparklet Syphons enable you to produce the purest, freshest Soda Water obtainable.

SAFER AND CHEAPER

SOLD BY ALL STORES.

SYPHONS...at \$2.00 each.

BULBS...at 90¢ per box.

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One 17 H.P. OIL ENGINE (Kynoch).  
Apply to—  
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Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 13th June, 1910. [595]

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HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1909.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE - - - - \$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

## FOR SALE.

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EXTENSIVE WATER

FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

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G. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.,

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Tongkong, 8th June, 1906. [84-168]

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## AUCTION

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO-DAY (SATURDAY),  
the 18th June, at 11 A.M.  
or  
TURKISH TOWELS, LACE CURTAINS, HOUSEHOLD and TABLE LINENS, FANCY GOODS, TABLE PLATE and CUTLERY, PRISMATIC GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c., &c.

FANCY JEWELRY.  
All new goods direct from London.  
Catalogues will be issued.

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Hongkong, 17th June, 1910. [755]

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WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.  
TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1908: £19,121,310.

I. Authorized Capital ... \$6,000,000  
Subscribed Capital ... 3,275,000  
Paid-up Capital ... 1,212,500 0 0  
II. Fire Funds ... 3,204,753 7 10  
The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and MARINE at Current Rates.  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 15th January, 1909. [908]

## FEDERAL MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD. OF ZURICH.

THE Undersigned have acted as GENERAL AGENTS of the above Company for the past 15 years, and continue to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.  
DADY BURJOE & Co.,  
General Agents,  
23, Des Vaux Road, Central.  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1910. [685]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$6.47 and \$7.50 p 100, SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.  
Hongkong, 26th October, 1905. [545]

## AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 m.m.  
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES FIRING 8 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [38]

## BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE antiken Bekanntmachungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in Canton werden während des Jahres 1910 im OSTERASIATISCHEN LLOYD der CANTON WEEKLY NEWS und nach Bedarf auch in der HONGKONG DAILY PRESS veröffentlicht werden.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.  
Canton, den 15. Dezember, 1909. [1544]

## BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE Bekanntmachung aus dem diesseitigen Handelsregister, sowie andere gesetzlich vorgeschriebene Veröffentlichungen werden im Jahre 1910 durch den "OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und die "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.  
Pakhoi, den 24. Dezember 1909. [1568]

## TO LET

TO LET.

No. 71, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—  
SAM WANG & Co.,  
No. 61, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 7th June, 1910. [785]

TO LET.

No. 10, ARBUTHNOT ROAD. Six Roomed House, with a Small Garden.

Apply to—  
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14, Arbuthnot Road.  
Hongkong, 30th May, 1910. [594]

TO LET.

No. 14, SEYMOUR TERRACE, from 1st July.

Apply to—  
COMPTON & DEPT.,  
Care of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, 7th June, 1910. [724]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [90]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDELL STREET.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [88]

TO LET.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

Apply to—  
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 43, Yau-mai, Area 65,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [474]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in Holland Street and Douglas Lane, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—  
CHATEL & MODY,  
Hongkong, 10th June, 1910. [735]

## TO LET

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nai Chung Road. GODOWNS, PRAYA EAST, formerly occupied by M.B.K. A HOUSE in Clifton Gardens. OFFICES in 16, Des Vaux Road Central. "DAIRYMOOR," No. 13, CONDUIT ROAD. A HOUSE in RYON TERRACE. OFFICES in No. 2, Connaught Road, 1st Floor.

No. 10, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [87]

TO LET.

OFFICES, Hotel Mansions.

Apply to—  
HENRY HUMPHREYS,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910. [151]

TO LET.

No. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

A HOUSE, in Knutsford Terrace.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 17th June, 1910. [325]

TO LET.

No. 1, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to—  
ABBATOON V. APOB & Co.,  
14, Des Vaux Road, Central.  
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [353]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des Vaux Road, recently vacated by Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders.

In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices. One GODOWN in MASON'S LANE.

Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 8th March, 1910. [95]

TO LET.

No. 155, PRAYA EAST, From 1st June.

OFFICES, at No. 2, PRUDER STREET, from 1st July.

Apply to—  
MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [706]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Des Vaux Road, Central, corner of 105 House Street.

Apply to—  
MESSRS. PERCY SMITH & FLEMING,  
5, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1910. [440]

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

OFFICES facing the Harbour lately in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [89]

TO LET—AT MACAO.

A LARGE BUNGALOW, with Garden and back yard, situated near the Band Stand at the Avenida.

Apply to—  
C. A. R. D'ASSUMPCAO,  
75, Praya Grande, MACAO.  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1910. [719]

TO LET.

NOS. 19 and 23, SHELLEY STREET, new 5-Roomed Houses.

"ELANDONAN," No. 5, Des Vaux Villas, Peak.

CHELTONDALE, No. 100, PRAY, Fully Furnished for September and October, 1910.

No. 2, CONDUIT ROAD, 5-Roomed House, from 1st June or 1st July, 1910.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE in Kowloon, with use of Tennis Court, from 1st June, 1910.

ROOM



## A Grateful Wife



## Maternity Weakness, Rheumatic Fever, Depression—

Just sitting still and thinking everything possible has been done, does not suit Mrs. Wilson, for all the usual ways failing to restore her husband's health, she tried the Royal way—the Phosferine way. The benefit was immediate, for all the depression and weakness of rheumatic fever, which change of air, diet, and friends had failed to relieve, diminished with every dose of Phosferine. This triumphant outcome of Mrs. Wilson's devoted vigilance is typical of the exceptional efficacy of Phosferine, but of still deeper importance is her assurance that before, during, and after child-birth she herself derived such an access of strength and vitality from Phosferine, that weakness, lassitude, or distress was not in any way experienced.

## Decidedly Abolished.

Mrs. E. Wilson, 41, Bedford Road, Grays, Essex, writes:—"My husband started taking Phosferine after a severe bout of rheumatic fever, and although he went away to the seaside for change of air failed to make any headway. He wrote complaining of always feeling tired and despondent, and doubtful as to whether he would ever be able to resume his business. I sent him a 2/6 bottle of Phosferine, and after a few doses, he felt a great deal of difference, and before his supply was finished was quite himself again and ready and able to do a hard day's work with anyone. I am also very grateful for the good Phosferine has done me in maternity weakness; before my child was born I took it regularly and it strengthened me wonderfully, the subsequent lax upon my constitution was not half so great as one would naturally expect. I am certain Phosferine taken by mothers is a great help both before and after child-birth, as it supplies just the strength needful at this time, and moreover, imparts strength and stamina to both, and I assure you I am very proud of my beautiful baby girl."—February 8, 1910

## PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility  
Indigestion  
SleeplessnessNeuralgia  
Maternity Weakness  
Premature Decay  
Mental ExhaustionLassitude  
Rheumatism  
Headache  
HysteriaBackache  
Rheumatism  
Headache  
Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system



## The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family:  
H.M. the Emperor of Russia  
H.M. the King of Spain  
H.M. the King of Greece  
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.  
Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.  
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/6, 2/6 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.  
The 2/6 size contains nearly four times the 1/6 size.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

## BOVRIL

THE MIGHTY ENERGIZER

stimulates, nourishes and sustains without digestive efforts.

The Power of Beef  
is in BOVRIL.

[63-3]

## SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE  
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.  
(2) A METAL SEAL certifying GENUINITY.

**CLETEAS** is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS—CALDECK, MACGREGOR &amp; Co., HONGKONG.

## FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

## THE DIGNITY OF MOURNING.

When we allow our clothes to express our emotions they invariably attain a dignity they never reach so long as they are merely fashions. The use of the train and the veil, for instance, is a case in point. For the deepest mourning these are essential. Their long, flowing lines are most expressive and most beautiful. Anyone who saw Queen Mary when she went to meet the Empress Marie must have been struck by the effect of the long veil, the flowing cape, and the long train. One of the finest modern pieces of sculpture we have, "Les Deux Douleurs," in the Luxembourg, depends on this use of line and veil for its marvellous effect of sorrow. It is for this reason that the eccentricities of fashion vanish directly there is a question of mourning. The emotion to be expressed is stronger than the force of any ephemeral mode.

## AFTER THE FUNERAL.

Tonches of white are permissible after the funeral, and white blouses will be freely worn with black costumes. Mrs. Eustace Miles has protested against the universal use of black as mourning, pointing out that it has a definite physical and mental effect of depression on some people and that dark shades of grey and violet are quite as expressive. This is certainly the case, and taken in conjunction with the brilliant Whitmanite weather, turned people's thoughts to modifications of their black. The streets since the King's death have presented a pageant of black which not all the gaiety of summer skies and young green could raise. Depression and grief are not one and the same; and there is no reason why we should be unnecessarily depressed when we are necessarily grieved.

## PERMISSIBLE SHADES.

Black, white and grey, the darker tones of mode-colour, violet, purple, mauve—these are the tones permissible after the funeral; but when anything but black is worn it should be in conjunction with a black hat and accessories. Mauve is a somewhat uncertain term; some of the mauves are blue unless seen with blue, and others need pink close to them to prove they are not pink. This may be the letter of mourning; it is not the spirit. But even unrelieved black can be expressive of anything but mourning. One night at the Opera a lady was noticed in a fashionably made black velvet gown with a long train and a very low bodice, the latter planted out with diamond brooches as though they were young sweet peas. Had she been in scarlet she could scarcely have seemed less in accordance with the prevailing spirit of the house, only lighted by its crimson hangings.

## A PRETTY MOURNING COSTUME.

For the bright spring weather frocks in light all-wool fabrics are the most suitable. They escape the penalties of weight in hot sunning without being dangerous under the treacherous May winds. A pretty example is in grey and black striped woolen stuff, an almost invisible line of purple running between the stripes. The pleated skirt is short and not too tight, and the pleats are stitched flat for some distance below the waist. The dress is in one piece, a belt of grey silk being simulated and piped with purple. The round yoke is of white lawn, embroidered with black and purple French knots, and is finished with a line of ornamental galon. With this goes a hat of rough grey straw, the crown washed with dark purple silk violets without foliage.

## AN EVENING DRESS SUGGESTED.

For evening wear all black is apt to be a trifle heavy in appearance for some. There is no reason, however, why the effect should not be slightly lightened. For instance, a charming gown is of lustreless grey satin, veiled with grey chiffon. Over this is a tunic of pleated black tulle, its flat pleats stitched down at their base, which comes knee-high upon the skirt, and is finished by a band of silver veiled with black. The bodice is also veiled with black tulle, but finished in a soft mass of silver and grey gauze, almost hidden beneath fringes of silver-centred black violets. One purple rose, at the left side of the bodice, relieves the dress.

## SOME SUITABLE MATERIALS.

Chiffon is an invaluable material in any kind of mourning, and more particularly in complimentary. A gown made of it is all in one at the back, with a double row of black non-decade buttons holding down the folds of the bodice part, which produces the slight fullness of the skirt portion at the back. Three bands of non-decade trim the skirt above the hem, and a band of the same material hides the fastenings at the left side. The décolleté is a small square in front, smaller still at the back, and both are filled in with a single fold of white lisse. At a little distance the lisse is invisible, so that the effect is as of uncovered skin. This, which had a very great vogue in Paris all through the winter, is likely to prevail throughout the summer. The filling-in may be black or white lined with black, according to the depth of mourning worn. Silk cashmere is probably more used than any other material in the present mourning. It drapes so well, and is light of weight, without being unsuitable to the colder days we have yet before us. Summer seldom comes to stay before the end of June. A black silk cashmere is made sleeves and bodice all in one, and has simulated basques outlined with narrow silk braid and leaves down under a belt of dull black suede, patent leather being ruled out for the moment. Foulard in black and grey has its possibilities just now. Bodices and tunics may be draped over a narrow, plain skirt, a few pleats introduced at the back of the latter. Sleeves are a little longer than they were before the mourning, and there seems to be less eccentricity of skirt. It is not the moment for extravagance in any direction. Crêpon, returned to favour this season, is another useful mourning material, and can be worn out of mourning as well.

The straight line of trimming down the front is a feature of this season's gowns, and strange to say, the belt is in high favour, even with princess-cut frocks. But it does not cross the straight hand in front. It has been discovered, rather late in the day, certainly, that the straight-round belt has a magnifying effect upon the appearance of the waist. The long, straight hand will characterize the lingerie gowns that will appear next month, the lawn and linen, the brocade and tulle, and the crêpe, that will be worn at croquet and tennis and on the river. A variation of it is the plastron which widens out from waist to shoulders and from waist to hem. This is a very becoming kind of gown, giving apparent height to the figure by the long line. It admits of a belt, but this does not cross the plastron. It is slipped beneath it. A black silk is made in this way, the plastron, or panel, very richly embroidered and outlined with piping, a precaution that keeps it from stretching or dragging, as it might otherwise do. This is also a satisfactory device for the kimono sleeves, which are apt to drag and become shapeless if not held in some such way.

## A useful

## Little Book.

A signed Lemco Wrapper secures the Lemco Cookery Book. It is crammed with practical recipes for economical tasty dishes, and shows just how to use Lemco to best advantage.

## A LEMCO user says:—

"A lady once asked me why my dinners were 'always a success. I said I always use Lemco in 'whatever way I can.'"

Lemco is fresh beef, concentrated to its utmost limit, scrupulously pure, and absolutely safe. The leading chefs of the world use Lemco.

Lemco dishes are more nourishing, appetising and dainty than others and cost less. Lemco makes minced meat as nourishing as fresh butcher's meat.



## THE VEILED BLOUSE.

Those who have invested in white blouses can wear them in mourning by the simple means of wearing over them a perfectly plain slip in black net, chiffon, or lace. These are to be bought ready-made, or can very easily be made at home, with the aid of a good paper pattern. Blouse sleeves are long this season, and may be either of the bishop shape or crossly outlining the arms. Some have the new turn-down collar, but most of them have still the high wired neck-band. The black slip must, of course, follow the lines of the blouse it veils. Black crêpe-de-chine is a suitable material for a blouse to be worn with a black tailor-made skirt in serge, cloth, or tweed. Other useful materials for the same purpose are taffetas, poplin, and the fancy crêpes and gauzes made in England. British manufactures in textile fabrics, as in other wares, will receive a great fillip during the new reign.—X. AND Z. in the GLOBE.

## A WOMAN LIEUTENANT.

ORGANISING THE MEDICAL SERVICE OF TWO ARMIES.

There is an American woman who was commissioned in the United States Army during the Spanish-American War, and later in the Japanese Army during the war with Russia. She is (says the Philadelphia Record) the only woman who ever had a commission in either of these armies. She bore a weight of responsibility that has been equalled by few men and acquitted herself with great credit to the service. This woman was Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, surgeon in the Army and head of the Red Cross nurses, with the rank of lieutenant.

Dr. McGee is a daughter of Professor Simon Newcomb, the late eminent scientist, was thoroughly educated in medicine, and had gained renown in her profession before the war broke out. When hostilities had developed

into a reality and fever and disease were ravaging the ranks in Cuba and Florida, the war resolved itself into more of a fight for health than against the Spaniard. There was great need of nurses and of medical attention. It was the enlistment of an army of nurses, its whipping into shape, its right disposition, its commanding, that fell to the lot of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, First Lieutenant, United States Army Medical Corps.

Dr. McGee enlisted and commanded chiefly from Washington, though she spent some time in Cuba. From all over the nation she gathered women of high rank and low, of wealth and without it, but always efficient in the care of the sick. Dr. McGee placed her army in the field and fought disease. The battle went on long after peace had been declared. It followed the army to the Philippines, and fought off more than did the Moro or Negrito. It was with the army before the gates of Peking, still with the same commander. All the time the work was well done. There has never been any criticism of this work, which is more than can be said of certain man-commanded phases of these campaigns. The woman who moved them as pawns about the map of the world showed generalship of the highest order, comparable with that of any of the men in the service. She has many medals testifying to the regard in which she is held.

The honours which Dr. McGee won at home were no less than those she won in the Far East, where she went with her corps of trained nurses during the Russo-Japanese War. Here she received her rank as commissioned officer in the Japanese Army. She and her nurses were assigned to the transports that were bringing the wounded from the front back to Japan and its hospitals. Here for more than a year they tied up the wounds and ministered to the wants of the little brown men. Here they won the highest approval that that efficient Government could bestow upon them. Here they won the hearts of many of the soldiers of the flower kingdom who owe their lives to them and do consequent homage.

## NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

More Men and Women have gotten positive results from the use of NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE than from all other hair remedies combined.

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE is the ORIGINAL remedy that kills the dandruff germ. It eradicates dandruff, stops falling hair, and permits a natural hair development by destroying the tiny vegetable growth (a germ or microbe that causes hair destruction).

Nature constantly struggles to supply life and vigour to the hair, but the dandruff germ saps this vitality, and strangles the life out of the hair.

## START RIGHT BY DESTROYING THE CAUSE

OF HAIR LOSS WITH NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE.

EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS SOMETIMES FOLLOW ITS CONTINUED USE.

## IT BENEFITS A LADY SCALP SPECIALIST.

2807, Archer Ave, Chicago, Ill.

"I am sending you my photograph to show what Newbro's Herpicide has done for me. Since I first tried Herpicide upon my hair, I have used it exclusively in giving scalp treatments to others, and I would not think of trying to get along without it."

(Signed) Mrs. ANNA CONNER.

## INDISPENSABLE FOLLOWING SEVERE ILLNESS.

1717, Tremont St., Denver, Colo.

"I was convalescent from a critical illness of pneumonia, and my hair was left in a deplorable condition, falling out and breaking off, dry, harsh, and brittle. The scalp lacked nutrition and seemed dead. I used Herpicide according to direction with most beneficial results, and attribute the restoration of my hair entirely to your Herpicide. I can conscientiously endorse it for doing all you claim, and it gives me great pleasure to recommend it."

(Signed) Mrs. M. MEGRUE.

For regular toilet use, Newbro's Herpicide easily occupies first place. It is sold in practically every civilized country on the globe, and a single trial will show why discriminating ones prefer it. Contains no sticky substance. It will not stain or dye the hair. It stops itching of the scalp almost instantly.

AT DRUG STORES—SEND 10c. IN STAMPS TO THE HERPICIDE Co., DEPT. N., DETROIT, MICHIGAN, FOR A SAMPLE.

BE SURE YOU GET HERPICIDE.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY AT  
A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
SPECIAL AGENTS.



Mrs. ANNA CONNER.



## THE SCOURGE OF THE TROPICS.

## HOW TO OVERCOME THE RAVAGES OF THE MALARIA PARASITE.

"A Golden Statue should be erected to the discoverer of a means of banishing Malaria from the Tropics."

In those striking words, a short time ago, a distinguished man once again drew attention to a subject whose importance, as every resident in the Tropics is only too well aware, it is impossible to exaggerate.

Great as are the strides preventive medicine makes every year, so long a time must necessarily elapse before Malaria can be banished from the land that it is destined to afflict untold millions of His Majesty's subjects with its acute rigors, and its pernicious after effects for many years to come, and to cause fatalities likewise reaching millions every year.

As everyone knows, Malaria is due to a parasite which feeds on the Hemoglobin or active substance of the red blood corpuscles, destroying it and then until the blood becomes poor, and the patient suffers from Anemia. Unless this destruction is checked, the condition degenerates into what is called Cachexia, an impairment of the vitality of the tissues of the nervous, muscular, mental, circulatory, digestive, respiratory, and other systems of the body. For this reason, the patient suffers from a long list of nervous, mental and physical symptoms, like loss of memory, impairment of the vision, depression of the spirits, insomnia, lassitude and over increasing weakness.

Happily, all these depressing conditions can be banished by the use of Sanatogen, which is a potent remedy for them as quinine is in combating the rigors produced by the early attacks of the Malaria parasite.

Sanatogen is a chemical combination of glycerophosphate of sodium, the active principle of the nervous system, with milk protein, the great body-building element of milk. Thus combined, they form a substance which is readily soluble in water, and so easily assimilated that it is absorbed within an hour after it has been taken. As its remarkable power in Malaria tribute has been paid by a large number of physicians with a wide experience of the ravages of this scourge of the Tropics.

One of the leading physicians in the whole of the United Provinces of India says:—"I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Bacteric Fever, Dysentery, and other exhausting diseases. In no single instance have I been disappointed with its results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owed their recovery to Sanatogen. I cannot speak too highly of its value."

Similar statements might be multiplied indefinitely, for thousands of letters testifying to the benefits Malaria sufferers have derived from Sanatogen have been written by grateful patients as well as by their physicians.

Sanatogen's power in revitalising and reconstructing the blood is shown by the following case selected from hundreds which have been reported in the medical press:—A woman suffering from Anemia had lost weight, and was so weak that she suffered from profuse sweating at night, and had to take to her bed. She had only 3,800,000 red corpuscles per cubic millimetre, with 48 per cent. of hemoglobin. She was given Sanatogen, and in a fortnight her red corpuscles had increased to 4,000,000 per cubic millimetre, the hemoglobin had risen to 52 per cent., the sweating had stopped, she was able to leave her bed and developed so much energy that she returned home and resumed her domestic duties without any difficulty.

Sanatogen has as great an action in Dysentery as it has in Malaria, while for the ordinary lassitude and lack of tone incidental to life in the Tropics it is unsurpassed.

His Highness the Maharajah Bahadur of Durbhanga states he "has derived great benefit from Sanatogen," which he further characterises as "really a good thing."

The Honourable Mr. Justice Robertson, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, states:—"My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some weeks during the most trying season of the year, June, July, August, in Lahore, and found it a great strengthener."

As a revitalising, energising and reconstructive preparation, Sanatogen's merits have been attested by nine physicians to nine European sovereigns as well as by over twelve thousand other doctors, some of them the most distinguished in the world.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "Malaria, its Causes and Cure," has been written by a physician with a great experience of the Tropics. That its teaching may be brought to the help of all, and that something may thereby be done to stay the ravages of a disease which last year claimed a million more sufferers than the average, a copy will be sent to all addressing Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong, mentioning the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

Sanatogen may be obtained direct of all Chemists and Bazaars.

[126-5]

## DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOK.

"Sir Henry Ponsonby is commanded by the Queen to thank Mr. Darlington for a copy of his Handbook."

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly.*

"Far superior to ordinary guides."—*Daily Chronicle.*

Visitors to London should use

**DARLINGTON'S**

LONDON. A brilliant book. "The Times."

Particularly good. "Academy."

AND BY E. C. COOK AND ENLARGED EDITION

E. T. COOK, 24, 5s.

ENVIRONS. 24 Maps and Plans.

NORTH WALES. 60 Illustrations.

DEVON AND CORNWALL. 80 Illustrations.

12 Maps; 5s.

Visitors to Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings

Bournemouth, Wye Valley, Severn Valley

Bath, Weston-super-mare, Malvern, Hereford

Worcester, Gloucester, Landreth, Wells

Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Llanelli, Barnstaple

Swansea, Carmarthen, Llanelli, Llanelli

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## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

## COLOURED MOVING PICTURES.

Probably the most successful coloured photographs are obtained by taking three simultaneous pictures under different light-filter plates of the three primary colours, and then using three lanterns to project upon a screen the partial pictures from the blue, red and green filters, so that all will fall on one spot. The partial pictures combine to give a complete picture in natural colours. For a dozen years or more Wm. Friese-Green, an English photographer, has been perfecting a cinematograph using the "three-colour process," and has found that for coloured moving pictures actual superposition is not necessary, the exposures being made in rapidly succeeding alternations of red, green and blue filters. An endless band of transparent celluloid, with the alternant one of colour repeated throughout its length, serves for the filter. In practice, to avoid too rapid movement of the band, two machines are used for exposure and two for focussing the images on a screen, a shutter rapidly closing the lens of each machine in turn. The two bands are arranged so that the colours are exposed in correct order, while the two projection lanterns are accurately focussed upon the same spot. This system, though simple in theory, involves great mechanical details, but has been so worked out that coloured moving pictures are a success.

## CLOTH WITHOUT WEAVING.

Successful artificial fabrics made from cellulose without weaving are anticipated by a German authority. Various processes have been patented in two classes. In one class, the cellulose paste is divided mechanically into filaments, which are assembled in an interlacing network of various types; but in the second class the cellulose solution is given a kind of fibrous crystallisation by chemical action, the fibres being laid in all directions in a kind of felt instead of in geometrical patterns. The second class is thought to be the more promising.

## SUCTION SUPPORTS FOR LIGHT OBJECTS.

Brackets supported by rubber suction cups may be attached to a window pane or other smooth surface, and are so well made as to hold up a shaving mirror for weeks.

## BUTTERFLY HEARING.

A sense organ hitherto overlooked in creatures so well known as the Noctuidae, a family of butterflies or moths, is the surprising recent discovery of German naturalists. The regular flight of the butterfly while persons approach were still at a considerable distance away led T. Erens to suppose that they must have some organ for perceiving sound, and he concluded two pit-like depressions at the first posterior segment of the body might be organs of hearing. An investigation by Dr. Deegener seems to confirm this theory. At the line of separation of the body and the abdomen, near the points of attachment of the rear wings a deep channel toward the surface is surrounded by a number of humps, and the ridge nearest the back has true sensory cells and sensory hairs. Though in a rather unusual location, the sensory ridge seems to have the character of a real sense organ.

## TELEPHONE TENDING THE CLOCK.

Making the telephone set and wind the clock is a novel idea lately patented by W. W. Dean. The limb of the telephone line that, when out of use, is connected to ground at the central office, is in the new system connected to the subscriber's book lever, and reaches ground through a lower contact and the coil that winds and sets the clock. The ground to ground circuit has no result. When the clock is to be set and wound, a master clock at the proper instant closes a circuit, momentarily switching current from a battery at the central office to ground through the winding and setting coil. The clock is then acted on by the coil.

## THE SAMOA INFERNO.

The volcano of Mt. Matavanu, in Savaii, one of the German Samoa Islands, was formed by an explosive eruption in 1905. Describing it to the London Geological Society, Dr. T. Anderson states that the discharge of fluid basic lava has run by a devious course of about ten miles to the sea, depositing fields of both slaggy and cindery lava, filling a valley to a depth of 400 feet and covering the most fertile land. Like Kilimanjaro, the crater contains a lake of incandescent lava. This is so fluid that it boils in waves on the walls, rises in fountains of liquid basalt, and tumbles in a cataract into a subterranean channel, by which it reaches the sea, causing explosions, with showers of mud and hot fragments, and the emission of clouds of steam.

## A TWISTING WIRE TELEGRAPH RECEIVER.

The torsional or twisting vibration of a fine iron wire under the action of magnetic lines of force having a spiral direction is the basis of the novel wireless telegraph detector of Prof. Rossi, of Turin. The wire is stretched very near two permanent magnets with like poles adjacent. It is also placed in the centre of a coil in which a helical flux is set up, and on rapidly alternating the current through the coil, the wire twists back and forth, or has a reciprocal rotary motion. A mirror at the centre of the wire reflects a beam of light upon a screen. Vibration stretches the reflection out into a line, and with an antenna connected, the oscillatory currents set up therein cause variations in the vibrations of the wire and consequently in the length of the reflected line. As the wire has a natural period of torsional vibration, transmitting instruments may be so attuned as to produce a maximum effect on the receiving force.

## BANANA RUBBER.

A cloudy emulsion pressed from the green fruit of the Martinique banana has been found to contain 10 per cent. of rubber, equivalent to 50 per cent. of the dry weight of the expressed juice. Analysis showed that the green banana skins contain as much as 20 per cent. of rubber, while the dried skins yielded

7 per cent. of rubber, and 7 per cent. of wax, resin and chlorophyll. Some varieties are reported to be even richer in rubber than the Martinique banana. Extraction seems to offer no special difficulties, and it is predicted that rubber from banana skins may become a commercial success in the near future.

## A TELEPHONE RECORDER.

The telephone telegraph is the idea of three Danish engineers, and its purpose is to leave a recorded message for any subscriber called when away or otherwise prevented from responding to the call. The transmitting apparatus includes a keyboard like that of the ordinary typewriter. The receiving apparatus prints the message on a tape in ordinary characters, and single communications or a series of them can be sent at any time, to await prompt attention on the subscriber's return.

## A JAPANESE ARTIST IN LONDON.

Mr. Markino is an artist who has won recognition for his drawings of western cities as reflected in an eastern mirror, after a hard and long fight with poverty. Long practice, training, and conscious effort are always necessary for a painter's success; for an author their absence may sometimes prove his chief merit. He may succeed, not despite, but in consequence of, his lack of literary intention. Mr. Markino's book is literature by virtue of its artlessness. He plots the faded Japanese appetite with a new dish, but one of the simplest ingredients. There is nothing in it but the tale of his desperate struggle with starvation in London lodgings—when sometimes he "tried not to move quickly, as that made one still more hungry," or could only still his tears by reading Confucius—and of the success which at last crowned his perseverance. It is all true; but take it as fiction, and it will be found more interesting than most of the novels of the day. His style, with its little vagaries of grammar, is a welcome novelty to the way of foreigners' English—exactly like the matter. It gives quite a poetic touch even to his commonest dealings with a long series of landladies. He meets a friend who persuades him to change his lodgings and join forces:—

"I came back to my place in Millar-street and told the landlady I was going to remove on the same day. She was so astonished, and explained me it was the English custom to give one week's notice. Here I learnt another lesson of English life. I felt myself a savage, and was ashamed so much."

But I could not control myself for a long week to wait so I gave a full week's notice to her and said, "All the same, I shall go." She would not accept that. She said, "Give me only half of that, as you did not know our custom," and she told me with moist eyes that she would miss me very much. In fact, I had quite comfortable life there. She had taken care of me very kindly. It was my pleasure every night when I came back from the school to see my window lit up with the bright light, and to find a hot bottle in my bed. I was quite sad when I shook her hand for good-bye."

Mr. Markino's story goes far to persuade one that the London house landladies of England are the salt of the country. "Those pathetic sweet English women in those lodgings. Without their noble conduct I could not enjoy my life to-day." He was not so well treated in a distant country in the western world, and indeed was amazed at his first walk in Hyde Park:—

"I so timidly walked inside the rail. Nobody shouted me. Then I went near the crowds of people with still more fear. Being quite ignorant of the English civilization I anticipated some unpleasant things. I waited and waited with beating heart, but nothing happened to me at all. 'Hello, hello, what's matter?' I said in my heart. 'Perhaps they don't know that I am a Japanese.' I took off my hat on purpose to show my black hair."

But the crowd was not to be drawn; they refused to notice him; and one man who accidentally pushed him touched his hat and apologized. Then he realized that he could enjoy his liberty quite freely, particularly when a friendly shopkeeper to whom he awarded his business said, "That ain't fair, sir! Indeed, that ain't fair!" How sweet this word was to me! I carried this sweet "That ain't fair" in my head, and slept with it all night so comfortably."

But it is wholesome to have a criticism which we are rather fond of aiming elsewhere turned back on ourselves. Mr. Markino loves his English friends; "but no sooner than I have to do any business with them, I ever so often have to be disappointed to whom he awarded his business." Yet he sees that both may be right if properly directed, and even suggests that honourable business is the cause of England's power. Mr. Markino's candour may help us in the search for the golden key which some day, we hope, will unlock the door between the Eastern and the Western mind. He is sincere in his faith in a "noble humanity" which might be injured if he bargained over a few shillings; and he gives us, pitiful enough, the same feeling as explaining the Japanese view of suicide.

We each individual have each our own bodies, but our conscience is only one conscience, common to all of us. Therefore it is most selfish to kill the sacred conscience, which is common to others, for the sake to save our own life.

Perhaps it is their failure to grasp the spirit of Japan as well as Mr. Markino has grasped the spirit of Britain which makes him disappointed with many British admirers of his country. "May I call these peoples curio-lovers? They are Japan because anything Japanese is strange to their eyes. I am much afraid these peoples shall get tired of Japan sooner or later." At any rate, he was wholeheartedly in love with the British; and so his friend Yama Noguchi, whose delightful poems were reviewed on Feb. 10. Yama stayed but four months in London, but "he fell into love with the English peoples," and when Markino saw him off at Paddington "his eyes were much inundated with tears." London even its fog—as the effective drawings in this book are enough to show—has fascinated Mr. Markino. "But he loves" London more than even the British, and we find this native and delightful chronicle we welcome his decision "to pass my life among the true Britons and find out more Art in them."

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Thousands of Letters always keep coming in to the Editor of the "Lancet" in praise of the great value of this medicine in the treatment of all kinds of Irritations, whether of the Urinary, Biliary, or Menstrual Systems. It is a most valuable remedy in all cases of Irritation, and is especially recommended in cases of Hemorrhoids, Piles, and all kinds of Irritations of the Rectum. It is a most valuable remedy in all cases of Irritation, and is especially recommended in cases of Hemorrhoids, Piles, and all kinds of Irritations of the Rectum.

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## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES.

## RUBBER COMPANIES.

SINGAPORE, June 9.

Date of formation	Capital	Subscribed	Number of Shares	Shares Unissued	Company	Quotations	Last Dividend
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Alor Gajah Rubber Estate	3.50	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Ayer Panas Rubber Estate Co.	12.50	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Alagar Rubber Estates Ltd.	6/6	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. Ltd. (fully paid)	1.12 1/2	80% in '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Balgownie Rubber Estate, Ltd.	21.00	100% for '10
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Belang Malaka	5/6	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Batu Caras Rubber Co. Ltd. (f.p.)	18.10 1/2	50% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Batu Tiga (Selangor) Rubber Co. Ltd.	5.10 1/2	2 1/2% in '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Bukit Kajang Rubber Estates Ltd.	2.10 1/2	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Bukit Lintang Rubber Estates Ltd.	7.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Bukit Rajah Rubber Co. Ltd.	20.00	60% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Bukit Timah Rubber Estate, Ltd.	22.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Castledale (Klang) Rubber Co. Ltd.	5.10 1/2	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Chan Kat Serdang Estate, Ltd.	17.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Cheras Rubber Estates, Ltd.	14.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Chersonese (F.M.S.) Estates, Ltd.	7/7	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Cleary Rubber Estate	2.15 1/2	25% in '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Consolidated Malay Rubber Est. Ltd.	17.00	20 1/2% in '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Dumansara (Selangor) Rubber Co. Ltd.	4.00	50% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Elphinstone Estates, Ltd.	7.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Edinburgh	nominal	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Federated Selangor	6.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Goleenda Malay	2.75	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Glenside Plantations, Ltd.	22.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Hevea Rubber Planting Co. (f.p.)	10.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Henrietta Rubber Estate	7.10 1/2	15% in '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Highlands & Lowlands Para R. Co. Ltd. (f.p.)	35.00	20% in '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Indragiri (Sumatra) R. & C. Percha Co. Ltd.	10.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Kapar Para Rubber Estate Co. Ltd.	10.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Kamuning Perak	nominal	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co. Ltd.	12.00	30% in '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Kombi Rubber Estates Ltd.	22.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Labu (F.M.S.) Rubber Co. Ltd.	9.10 1/2	25% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Lanadron Rubber Estate, Ltd.	8.00	10% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Leadbury Rubber Estate, Ltd. (contrib.)	6.50	10% in '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Langkat Plantations, Ltd. (contrib.)	6.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Langkat Plantations, Ltd. (contrib.)	3.50	10% in '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	London Asiatic R. & P. Co. Ltd.	8.10 1/2	7% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Lumut Rubber Estate, Ltd.	2.10 1/2	3% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Malacca Rubber Plantations 7 1/2 per cent. Prof. Ordinary (f.p.)	16.00	10% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Merlimau Rubber Estate, Ltd.	8/8	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Patang Rubber Estates Synd. Ltd.	2.15 1/2	12 1/2% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Pajam, Limited	18.50	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Pegoh, Limited	2.50	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Pegoh, Limited	16.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Perak Dickson Rubber Co. Ltd.	10.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Perak Plantations	7.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Rombia Rubber Estate Co. Ltd. Ordinary	1.10 1/2	12 1/2% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Sagga Rubber Company, Ltd.	17.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Sandayoff Rubber Co. Ltd.	38.00	150% for '10
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Sengong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	1.15 1/2	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Seinfeld Rubber Co. Ltd.	8.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Selangor Rubber Co. Ltd. (contrib.)	7.50	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Singapore Rubber Co. Ltd.	4.50	25% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Singapore & Johore Rubber Co. Ltd. (f.p.)	16.00	20% in '10
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Singapore Para Rubber Estates, Ltd.	4.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Sheldahl Rubber Estate, Ltd. 5 per cent.	4.10 1/2	7 1/2% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Shi Helena Rubber Co. Ltd.	35.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Silang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	2.12 1/2	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Sunday Rubber Estate, Ltd.	1.15 1/2	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Straits Settlements (Bertram) P. Co. Ltd.	10.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Sungei Kapor Rubber Co. Ltd.	11.00	27 1/2% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Sungei Salak Rubber Co. Ltd.	6.50	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Sungei Way (Selangor) Rubber Co. Ltd.	6.10 1/2	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Sungei Choh	4.50	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Contributory	5.25	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Tobran (Johore) Rubber Co.	5.00	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Teluk Anson Rubber Estate, Ltd.	4.50	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	United Singapore Rubber Estate, Ltd.	11.50	
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	United Serdang (Sumatra) Rub. Ltd.	7.10 1/2	5% for '10
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	United Sumatra Rubber	11/8	10% for '09
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	Valambres Rubber Co. Ltd.	2.15 1/2	25% in '09

## MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

## BRITISH.

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 700 tons, 4 guns, 5,000 h.p. Com. A. Lowndes, Shanghai.	3.50	
Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,350 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain E. B. Kiddle, Shanghai.	12.50	
Adina, admiralty tug, 615 tons, 1,400 i.h.p., Master, S. West, Hongkong.	6/6	
Bedford, 1st class cruiser, Capt. E. S. Fisher, Waihaiwei.	1.12 1/2	80% in '09
Bramble, gunboat 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. G. Washington, Shanghai.	21.00	100% for '10
Briton, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Donovan, Hongkong.	5/6	
Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. H. L. P. Hord, Shanghai.	18.10 1/2	50% for '09
Cherub, water tank and tug, 390 tons, 500 i.h.p., Master, W. Smith, Hongkong.	5.10 1/2	2 1/2% in '09
Clio, British sloop, 1,070 tons, Comdr. C. T. Borrett, Shanghai.	2.10 1/2	
Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 310 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 h.p., Lt. Comdr. G. B. Hartford, Hongkong.	7.00	
Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,350 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 i.h.p., Captain J. Nicholas, Waihaiwei.	2.15 1/2	25% in '09
Hammer, torpedo-boat destroyer 275 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. J. D. Guy, V.C., Shanghai.	17.00	20 1/2% in '09
Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 275 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Monroe, Shanghai.	4.00	50% for '09
Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 280 tons, 6 guns, 3,900 h.p., Lt. Comdr. G. C. Heathcote, Shanghai.	7.00	
Kent, 1st class cruiser, 9,900 tons, 14 guns, Capt. S. St. J. Farguhar, Waihaiwei.	1.15 1/2	15% in '09
Kinsale, river gunboat, 615 tons, Lieut. Comdr. T. J. S. Lyne, Yangtze.	35.00	20% in '09
Merlin, surveying ship, 1,070 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 i.h.p., Capt. F. C. Learmonth, Kadal, E. N. Borneo.	10.00	
Minotaur, 1st class cruiser, 14,600 tons, Capt. G. C. Cayley, Waihaiwei.	12.00	30% in '09
Monmouth, cruiser, 9,800 tons, Capt. L. E. Power, M.V.O., Waihaiwei.	22.00	
Moorehead, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Leith, West River.	6.00	
Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Charles Hillier-Woodward, R.N., Yangtze.	8.10 1/2	7% for '09
Other, torpedo-boat destroyer, 385 tons, 6 guns, 5,300 h.p., Comdr. E. Stevenson, Shanghai.	2.10 1/2	3% for '09
Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. J. White, Hongkong.	16.00	
Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. J. J. B. Southby, Hongkong.	2.50	
Saipu, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. John Michael Barker, Yangtze.	16.00	
Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, Gunner W. Barlow, R.N., Hongkong.	7.00	
Tamar, receiving ship, 4,600 tons, 6 guns, Rear-Admiral Lyon, Hongkong.	1.10 1/2	27 1/2% for '09
Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. J. G. Good, Yangtze.	1.15 1/2	
Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Phillis-Hamilton, Yangtze.	8.00	
Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 395 tons, 6 guns, 5,300 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Lloyd-Thomas, Waihaiwei.	7.50	
Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Hancock, Straits Settlements.	4.50	25% for '09
Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 350 tons, 5 guns, 5,500 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hartford, Hongkong.	16.00	
Widgeon, gunboat, 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. M. H. Widgeon, Yangtze.	11.00	7 1/2% in '09
Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. Brooke, Yangtze.	6.50	27 1/2% for '09
Woodlark, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. F. A. Mulock, Yangtze.	6.10 1/2	

Achilles, armoured cruiser, 1,830 tons, 9 guns, 1,700 h.p., Lieut. Bertrand, Saigon.	7.10 1/2	5% for '10
Alger, 2nd class cruiser, 4,333 tons, 22 guns, 5,100 h.p., Commander, Fourmies, Hongkong.	11/8	10% for '09
Alouette, gunboat, 506 tons, 7 guns, 400 h.p., Commander Badin, Saigon.	2.15 1/2	25% in '09
Argus, river gunboat, 180 tons, 6 guns, 570 h.p., Lieut. Andouard.	1.15 1/2	
Baionnette, gunboat.	8.00	
Cimeter, gunboat, 140 tons, Rosette, Saigon.	7.50	
Carondelet, gunboat, 184 tons, Reserve, Saigon.	4.50	
Deidre, gunboat, 630 tons, 10 guns, 900 h.p., Deidre, de L'Ancre, Shanghai.	16.00	
Dupret, armoured cruiser, 7,575 tons, 26 guns, 17,000 h.p.	11.00	
D'Almeida, armoured cruiser, 7,575 tons, 26 guns, 17,000 h.p.	11.00	
Estoc, gunboat, 141 tons, Reserve, Haiphong.	7.10 1/2	5% for '10
Esturgeon, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Saigon.	11/8	10% for '09
Fronda, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 6,300 h.p., Saigon.	2.15 1/2	25% in '09
Henri Riviere, river gunboat, 150 tons, 6 guns, 152 h.p., Haiphong.	1.15 1/2	
Lynx, sub-marine, 70 tons, 6 h.p., Lieut. Maris, Saigon.	1.15 1/2	
Montcalm, armoured cruiser, (flagship) 9,67 tons, 26 guns, 19,600 h.p., Rear Admiral de la Croix de Castries (Commander-in-Chief).	7.10 1/2	5% for '10
Manche, surveying-ship, 1,625 tons, 10 guns, 900 h.p., Commander Ragot de la Touche, Saigon.	11/8	10% for '09
Mouquet, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 6,300 h.p., Commander de la Roche Kerandron, Saigon.	2.15 1/2	25% in '09
Oly, river gunboat, 170 tons, 6 guns, 500 h.p., Lieut. de Madarville, Upper Yangtze.	1.15 1/2	
Pello, river gunboat, 130 tons, 4 guns, 220 h.p., Lieut. Pouch, Tonkin.	1.15 1/2	
Perle, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Monnier, Saigon.	1.15 1/2	
Pistole, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 7,000 h.p., Commander Morand, Hongkong.	7.10 1/2	5% for '10
Protée, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut. Morris, Saigon.	1.15 1/2	
Redoubtable, battleship (reserve), 9,330 tons, 37 guns, 13,200 h.p., Capt. Drouot, Saigon.	7.10 1/2	5% for '10
Sty, armoured gunboat, 1,800 tons, 8 guns, 1,600 h.p., Lieut. Serot, Saigon.	11/8	10% for '09
Takou, destroyer, 280 tons, 6 guns, 6,500 h.p., In Reserve, Saigon.	7.10 1/2	5% for '10
Vauban, torpedo-depot, Commander Morand, Hongkong.	11/8	10% for '09
Vigilante, river gunboat, 130 tons, 6 guns, 7 h.p., Lieut. Dumoulin, Sikkim.	2.15 1/2	25% in '09

## Sohamkora, armoured cruiser (flagship).

11,420 tons, 62 guns, 28,000 h.p., Captain Zur Elze, Mass.	11.00	
Taka, destroyer, 280 tons, 4 guns, and 2 torpedo tubes, 6,000 h.p., Kommandant Kolbe (Hans) Bertram.	11.00	
Tiger, gunboat, 900 tons, 10 guns, 1,300 h.p., Captain v. Kros.	11.00	
Tingtau, gunboat, 170 tons, 5 guns, 1,300 h.p., Captain Ross.	11.00	
Vatordien, gunboat, — tons, 3 guns, 500 h.p., Captain Toussaint.	11.00	

Calabria, protected cruiser, 2,428 tons, 26 guns, 4,000 h.p., Capitano Maris Cassanova di Jerseroch.	11.00	
Peglia, protected cruiser, 2,428 tons, 26 guns, 7,000 h.p., Capitano Giuseppe Vicoconti Mar-chese Lorusso.	11.00	
Patric, gunboat, 700 tons, Captain J. Afferro.	11.00	
Reinha D. Amelia, cruiser, 1,600 tons, Captain C. Lima.	11.00	
Vasco da Gama, cruiser, 3,030 tons, Captain Augusto Jose da Almeida.	11.00	

Barry, destroyer, 420 tons, Ens. Edmund S. Root, Cavite.	11.00	
Callaghan, gunboat, 243 tons, Ens. J. B. Morrison, Hongkong.	11.00	
Chaney, destroyer, 420 tons, Ens. I. N. McNair, Cavite.	11.00	
Chataouga, cruiser, 3,200 tons, Commander John D. MacDonald, Shanghai.	11.00	
Cleveland, cruiser, 3,200 tons, Commander Hugh Rodman, Shanghai.	11.00	
Dale, destroyer, 420 tons, Lieut. Herbert H. Michael, Cavite.	11.00	
Denver, cruiser, 3,200 tons, Comdr. Edward E. Cagohart, Shanghai.	11.00	
Galveston, cruiser, 3,200 tons, Commander John A. Hogue, Manila.	11.00	
Helena, gunboat, 1,382 tons, Comdr. Reuben O. Bitter, Shanghai.	11.00	
Mohien (station ship), Commander G. R. Salisbury.	11.00	
Montgomery, monitor, 4,000 tons, Lt. D. W. Todd, Olongapo.	11.00	
Panay, cruiser, 3,200 tons, Commander J. B. Morrison, Cavite.	11.00	
Rainbow (Barr-Admiral Homphill's) flagship, Comdr. E. E. Wright, Shanghai.	11.00	
Villalobos, gunboat, 370 tons, Lt. A. Andrews, Hongkong.	11.00	
Wilmington, gunboat, 1,800 tons, Comdr. Edward Lloyd, Hongkong.	11.00	
Ararat, gunboat, Lieut. Comdr. Matt H. Sigor.	11.00	
Mindoro, gunboat, Lieut. George M. Baum.	11.00	
Pangasinan, gunboat, Lieut. George M. Baum.	11.00	
Samar, gunboat, Lieut. George M. Baum.	11.00	
Bainbridge, destroyer, 7 guns and 2 torpedo tubes, Ensign Lloyd W. Townsend.	11.00	
Porpoise, 125 tons, 160 h.p., Ens. Keane Whiting.	11.00	
Shark, 125 tons, 160 h.p., Ensign Theodore G. Ellyson.	11.00	











# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

## STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
TAKAO, SHANGHAI, DALNY, CHINWANTO, PUKOW, and HANKOW	POONA Capt. A. F. Vane, R.N.E.	About 22nd June	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	DELTA Capt. B. W. H. Snow	About 25th June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ARCADIA Capt. S. Barcham	Noon, 25th June	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PEN- ANG COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MALACCA.	SIMLA Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.E.	About 29th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	JAVA Capt. A. Thompson	About 30th June	Freight only.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent

Hongkong, 18th June, 1910.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 19th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 21st June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 23rd June, 4 P.M.
SWATOW, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 25th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS- DAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 25th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 26th June, 4 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" "CHENAN" "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through (as of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports).

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, 4/6 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Hongkong, 18th June, 1910.

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

## HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS, FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST, HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

## FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 21st June, at 10 A.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 24th June, at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at, and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). During the Months of July, August and September, a Special Reduction of 20% on Fares to Fochow and Return will be Allowed.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1910.

# EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

## COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI

# RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

## ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

# SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

## GOTHENBURG.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

### SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"NIPPON"	Beginning of June.
MARSEILLES, COPENHAGEN and GOTHENBURG	"CANTON"	Middle of June.

For Further Particulars apply to

MELOERS & CO.,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1910.

# INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW, WEL- SHANGHAI	"CHIPSING"	Saturday, 18th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Monday, 20th June, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Monday, 20th June, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 24th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Friday, 1st July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 1st July, 4 P.M.

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUNSHANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,  
GENERAL MANAGER

Hongkong, 18th June, 1910.

# CHINA AND MANILA

## STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.



STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
SAFRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 18th June, Noon.
RUBI	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 25th June, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Hongkong, 13th June, 1910.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.

# HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

## HAMBURG.

## EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

## NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

### OUTWARD.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA:

S.S. MECKLENBURG	1st July.
S.S. SCANDIA	14th July.
S.S. SAXONIA	28th July.
S.S. SPEZIA	12th Aug.

Further Particulars, apply to—

Hongkong, 14th June, 1910.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.

# SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO).

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	SAILING DATE.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 tons gross	Sail June 25th, at Noon.
S.S. KITO MARU	17,200 "	" Aug. 24th, at Noon.
S.S. BUTO MARU	10,500 "	" Oct. 22nd, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 "	" Dec. 21st, at Noon.

For particulars apply to

Hongkong, 31st January, 1910.

N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.

# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGA- PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	KAMO MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer, AKI MARU Capt. K. Homma, MISHIMA MARU Capt. A. E. Moses,	9,000 7,000 9,000	WED'DAY, 22nd June, at Daylight. WED'DAY, 6th July, at Daylight. WED'DAY, 20th July, at Daylight.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU Capt. S. Horiuchi,	7,000	SATURDAY, 16th July, from KOBE.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and SHIMIZU YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU Capt. S. Ishikawa, INABA MARU Capt. K. Kawano,	7,000 7,000	TUESDAY, 21st June, at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA I MARU Capt. T. Sekine, NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi,	5,000 6,000	FRIDAY, 8th July, at Noon. FRIDAY, 5th Aug., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	CEYLON MARU Capt. Fred. Pyne,	7,000	WED'DAY, 22nd June.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Hagino,	7,000	THURSDAY, 23rd June, at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	TOSA MARU Capt. Y. Nomura,	6,000	TUESDAY, 28th June.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi,	5,000	WED'DAY, 6th July, at Noon.

# CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

## HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing "Aki Maru" 30th May, ending 30th September, 1910.

## SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

	Yokohama Return.	Kobe Return.	Moji Return.	Nagasaki Return.
1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. † Cargo only. \* Carries Deck Passengers. † Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail. For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Canton Road.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1910.

E. KUSUMOTO,  
MANAGER.

[13-125]

# OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
(Subject to Alteration.)

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with  
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND  
RAILWAY AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE and YOKO- HAMA	"PANAMA MARU" Capt. T. Ogata "SEATTLE MARU" Capt. T. Saito	6,051 6,182	WED'DAY, 29th June, at Noon WED'DAY, 13th July, at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage. Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

## HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMSAI VIA SWATOW- & AMOY	"DAIGI MARU" Capt. M. MURAYAMA	SUNDAY, 19th June, at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU" Capt. Y. YAMAMOTO	WED'DAY, 22nd June, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. FUSENO	THURSDAY, 23rd June, at 10 A.M.

Special Reduction of 20 per cent. will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to Shanghai in connection with the Nanking Exposition from June 1st, 1910. Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. The Newly Built Steamers, "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,  
MANAGER

7021

# THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,  
BANKERS, &C.

CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

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OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION

PLAYS OF 1910, AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBI-

TION OF 1910.

Head Office for the Far East—

16, DES VŒUX ROAD,  
HONGKONG

Japan Office:—

32, WATER STREET,  
YOKOHAMA

"THE BEER THAT'S BREWED TO SUIT THE CLIMATE."

# O. B. BEER

## GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE

IS MADE FROM BEST OBTAINABLE MATERIALS AND BY MOST

SCIENTIFIC METHODS.

\$12.00 PER CASE.

THE BEST AND MOST WHOLESOME TONIC IS

# BOCK BEER

TAKEN WITH YOUR MEALS

\$14.00 PER CASE.

FROM YOUR DEALER OR FROM THE

# ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.,

55 &amp; 57, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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## VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The "Apar" str. Japan from Calcutta left

Singapore on the 14th instant morning, and

may be expected here to-morrow.

The Indo-China str. "Namsang" left Calcutta

for this port via the Straits on the 12th inst., and

may be expected here on or about the 29th inst.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. str. Tonkin, with the French mail

of the 22nd ult., and mails from London of the

21st ult., left Saigon on the 17th inst., at

8 a.m., and is expected to arrive here on Mon-

day morning, the 20th inst., and will leave for

Shanghai and Japan on the same afternoon.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. Mongolia from San Francisco

en route to Hongkong will be dispatched from

Yokohama on the 11th inst., and is due at this

port on the 24th inst.

The T.K.K. str. Tenyo Maru left San Fran-

cisco on the 31st ultimo, for Hongkong, via

Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai, and is due to

arrive here on the 28th inst.

The Y.M. str. Korea left San Francisco on

the 7th inst., for Hongkong, via Japan and

Shanghai, and is due here on the 4th prox.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. Coblenz left Sydney on the

4th inst., at noon, and may be expected here on

or about the 26th inst.

The E. &amp; A. str. Aldenham left Sydney on

the 11th inst., and is due here on or about the

24th inst.

The Bank Line Ltd's str. Aymeric left Van-

couver B.C. on the 4th inst. for Hongkong via

Japan ports.

The O.S.K. str. Panama Maru from Yoko-

hama left Manila for this port on the 18th inst.

p.m., and is expected to arrive here on or about

the 21st inst.

The Danish str. Siam left Sabang on the

14th inst., and may be expected here on or

about the 23rd inst.

The O.S.K. str. Seattle Maru from Tacoma

left Yokohama for this port via ports on the

18th inst., and is expected to arrive here on or

about the 24th inst.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Huichow, from Tientsin, Co. Lieut. R.

C. Cream and Mr. D. W. Minor.

Per Tean, from Manila, Mr. Mrs. and Miss

Sherman, Miss Rooke, Mrs. Campbell and 4

children, Mrs. Home, Mr. Wylie, Mr. Rosestock,

Mr. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Coy, and Mr. Edwards.

Per Prince Sigismund, for Hongkong, from

Yokohama, Dr. and Mrs. K. Hooh, Mr. and Mrs.

K. Ogata, from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. C. H.

Eastlake, and Mr. W. Leonard, for Sydney,

from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pearson,

Mr. T. Bilbo, from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. K. K.

Mr. G. S. Buzacott, Mr. N. Soudkheimer, Mr. H.

Beer and Mr. O. Spitzer.



# RODI & WIENENBERGER PFORZHEIM I/B.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
GENUINE ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERIES: NECKLETS,  
BRACELETS, BROOCHES, SCARF-PINS,  
WATCH-CHAINS, &c.

FOR PARTICULARS, CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES, APPLY TO THE SOLE  
REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHINA:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**  
HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN  
Route to EUROPE.

Mail from EUROPE via SIBERIA	Date of Despatch from London	Date due in Hongkong	Vessel
27th & 28th May		To-morrow	Chenau

The *Tonkin*, with the French mail of the 20th ultimo, left Saigon on Friday, the 17th inst. at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday morning, the 20th inst.

FOR	PER	DATE
Sydney, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Chipsing	Saturday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila	Manchu Maru	Saturday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Vancouver and Tacoma	Suovic	Saturday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.

KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, AND SAN FRANCISCO  
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Macao	Sui Tai	Saturday, 18th, 1.15 P.M.
Bangkok	Benarty	Saturday, 18th, 4.00 P.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Hongkong	Saturday, 18th, 5.00 P.M.

Shanghai  
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Daigi Maru	Sunday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Laisany	Monday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe	Hongkong	Monday, 20th, 1.00 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Monday, 20th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haichang	Tuesday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Samarang and Sourabaya	Quarta	Tuesday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TATTOON  
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents)  
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

Macao	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 21st, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Benarty	Tuesday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle	Ava Maru	Tuesday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Kamo Maru	Wednesday, 22nd, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 23rd, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow, Chefoo and Tientsin	Huichow	Thursday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Chenau	Friday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haichang	Friday, 24th, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Benarty	Saturday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TATTOON  
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents)  
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents)  
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)  
The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 24th inst., at 5 p.m.

Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER (B.C.)  
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

SAVE 75 per cent.

16, 32, 50, 100, 200 C.P.

IN STOCK

METALLIC

"OSRAM"

LAMP

(BRITISH MANUFACTURE)

Greatly  
Reduced  
Prices

AVOID IMITATIONS

SEE THE WORD

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AND SAVE MONEY.

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**WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.**  
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS AND IMPORTERS

14, DES VEAUX ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.



TOBACCO YOU CAN ENJOY.

Old English  
CURVE CUT TOBACCO

A SLICE TO A PIPEFUL.

This choice quality tobacco is packed by a special vacuum process, it therefore retains that delightful aroma and exquisite flavour natural to the finest tobacco leaf.

"IT DISAPPOINTS NO ONE"

Packed in tins containing 1 lb. with a handsome curved case which fits the pocket, and is the most convenient way to carry a pipe tobacco sufficient for one day.

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL TOBACCONISTS.

## SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, JUNE 17th, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
<b>BANKS.</b>				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$940, buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$76, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$9, sellers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$104, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$14, sellers
China Permanent Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$84, sellers
<b>COMMERCIAL.</b>				
Swatow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 125.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$64, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 624.
Leong-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 75.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 250.
<b>INDUSTRIAL.</b>				
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$74	\$6	\$19, buyers
<b>DOCK AND WHARVES.</b>				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$57, sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$55, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$64	\$64	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 110.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 118.
<b>TRADING.</b>				
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$10, sellers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$74, sellers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$205.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$194, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$1074, sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	8,000	\$25	\$25	\$834, sellers
<b>INSURANCE.</b>				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$160, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$214, sellers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1774, sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$100	\$100	\$115.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$250	\$574.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$354, sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$250	\$100	\$820, sal. & sel.
<b>LANDS AND BUILDINGS.</b>				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$104, sellers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$84, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$30	\$30	\$32, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 107.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$40, sellers
<b>MINING.</b>				
Societe Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Pes. 250	all	\$625.
Bamb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	18/10	\$74.
Peak Tramway Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$144.
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$150, buyers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$165, buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$26, sellers
<b>ROBINSON PIANO CO., LIMITED.</b>				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$74, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$82, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$31, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	68 sel. £26.10.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	\$1	\$1	944, sellers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	2,000,000	\$10	\$10	\$243, sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$14, sellers
Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$25, buyers
<b>STOCKS AND DISPENSARIES.</b>				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$7	\$10, sellers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$7	\$3, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$3, buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$4	\$114, sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$10	\$300.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	\$10	\$8, sellers
<b>RUBBERS.</b>				
Singapore and Johore	—	—	—	\$19 (Str.)
Batavia	—	—	—	\$20 (Sta.)
Pagoh	—	—	—	\$43 (Sta.)
Allagars	—	—	—	20/6
Anglo-Malaya	—	—	—	125/-
Castlefields, fully paid	—	—	—	135/-
Highlands and Lowlands	—	—	—	9/- prem.
Kamunings	—	—	—	—
Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—	95/-
Leibury's	—	—	—	60/-
Linggis	—	—	—	—
Selangor	—	—	—	—
Shelford	—	—	—	—
Sungei-Kapang	—	—	—	—
United Serdang	—	—	—	—
Bukit Kajang	—	—	—	—
Eastern and International	—	—	—	—
London Ventures	—	—	—	—
Sumatra Paras	—	—	—	—
Moslemans	—	—	—	—
Batu Tigas	—	—	—	—

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1896	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Pat.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.

## COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE  
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON	June 17th.
Telegraphic Transfer	1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/2
ON PARIS	
Bank Bills, on demand	227
Credits, at 4 months' sight	230 1/2
ON GERMANY	
On demand	184
ON NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	44 1/2
ON BOMBAY	
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	135 1/2
ON CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	135 1/2
ON SHANGHAI	
Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA	
On demand	88
ON MANILA	
On demand	88
ON SINGAPORE	
On demand	76 1/2
ON BATAVIA	
On demand	104 1/2
ON HATPHONG	
On demand	3 1/2
ON SAIGON	
On demand	3 1/2
ON HANKOW	
On demand	86 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.10
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$58.10
BAR SILVER, per oz.	24 1/2

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

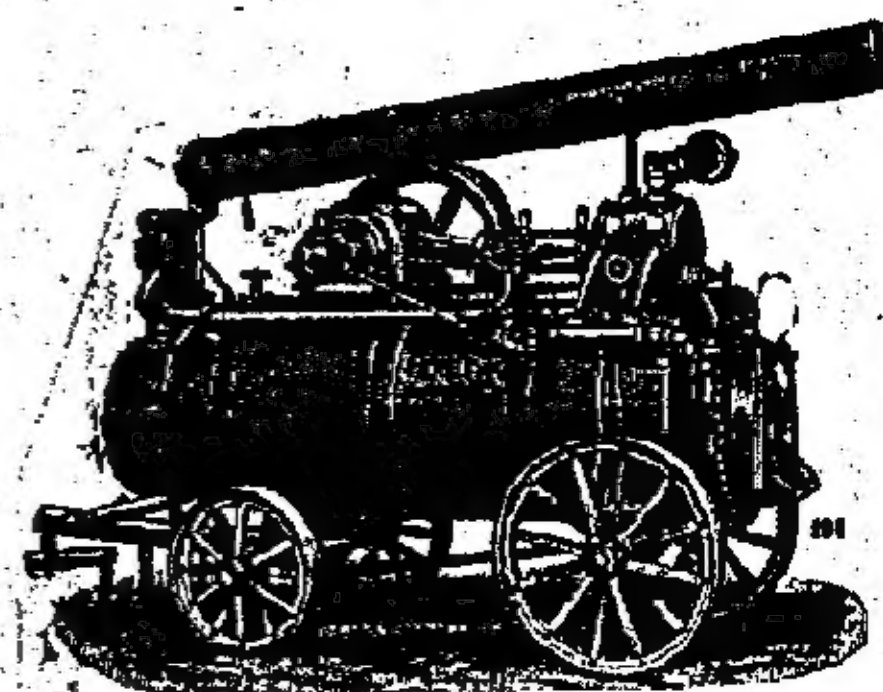
	Per cent
Chinese	20 cents pieces.....\$8.40 discount.
Chinese	10 ".....\$8.50 "
Hongkong	20 ".....\$8.25 "
Hongkong	10 ".....\$8.54 "

# R. WOLF, Magdeburg-Buckau.

Semi-portable and portable Engines for  
Industrial and agricultural purposes, Steam  
Engines, Boilers, etc.

The most economic safe and reliable steam  
power of the present day.

From 12 to 600 H.P.



Numerous Government awards, State Prizes,  
and Gold Medals.

Portable and semi-portable Engines up to  
50 H.P. always in stock at Hongkong or  
Shanghai.

# SIEMSEN & CO., Machinery Dept.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, HANKOW,  
TIENTSIN AND CANTON.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

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OPIUM.

June 4th.

Quotations are:—

Malwa New	...	\$2,100/2,120 per picul.	
Malwa Old	...	\$2,130/2,140	
Malwa Older	...	\$2,150/2,160	
Malwa V. Old	...	\$2,170/2,200	
Patna New quality	...	\$1,400/1,500	
Patna extra fine	...	\$2,200	
Patna New	...	\$2,035	per chest.
Patna Old	...		
Benares New	...	\$2,350	
Benares Old	...		

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 17th.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.82	29.90	29.82
Temperature	85	86	83
Humidity	71	69	57
Wind Direction	SW	SW	W
Force	2	2	1
Weather	04	0	0
Rain			

Highest open air Temperature on 16th..... 89

Lowest open air Temperature on 16th..... 71

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 18th to 24th, 1910.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day	Hour	Height	Mean Time.	Day	Hour	Height	Mean Time.
Sat.	18	h. 3.47 m. 7.18	4.4 4.0	18	h. 1.16 m. 3.2	4.4 4.0	1.16 3.2
Sun.	19	h. 4.0 m. 7.22	4.8 4.6	19	h. 1.17 m. 3.3	4.8 4.6	1.17 3.3
Mon.	20	h. 4.6 m. 7.28	5.6 5.4	20	h. 1.18 m. 3.4	5.6 5.4	1.18 3.4
Tues.	21	h. 5.0 m. 7.39	6.4 6.2	21	h. 1.19 m. 3.5	6.4 6.2	1.19 3.5
Wed.	22	h. 5.6 m. 7.48	7.2 7.0	22	h. 1.20 m. 3.6	7.2 7.0	1.20 3.6
Thurs.	23	h. 6.1 m. 7.58	8.0 7.8	23	h. 1.21 m. 3.7	8.0 7.8	1.21 3.7
Fri.	24	h. 6.6 m. 8.08	8.8 8.6	24	h. 1.22 m. 3.8	8.8 8.6	1.22 3.8

ON SALE.

**B**OUND VOLUMES of the **HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS**. July to December 1909. With Index. Price \$7.50.

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Hongkong, 29th JANUARY, 1910

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